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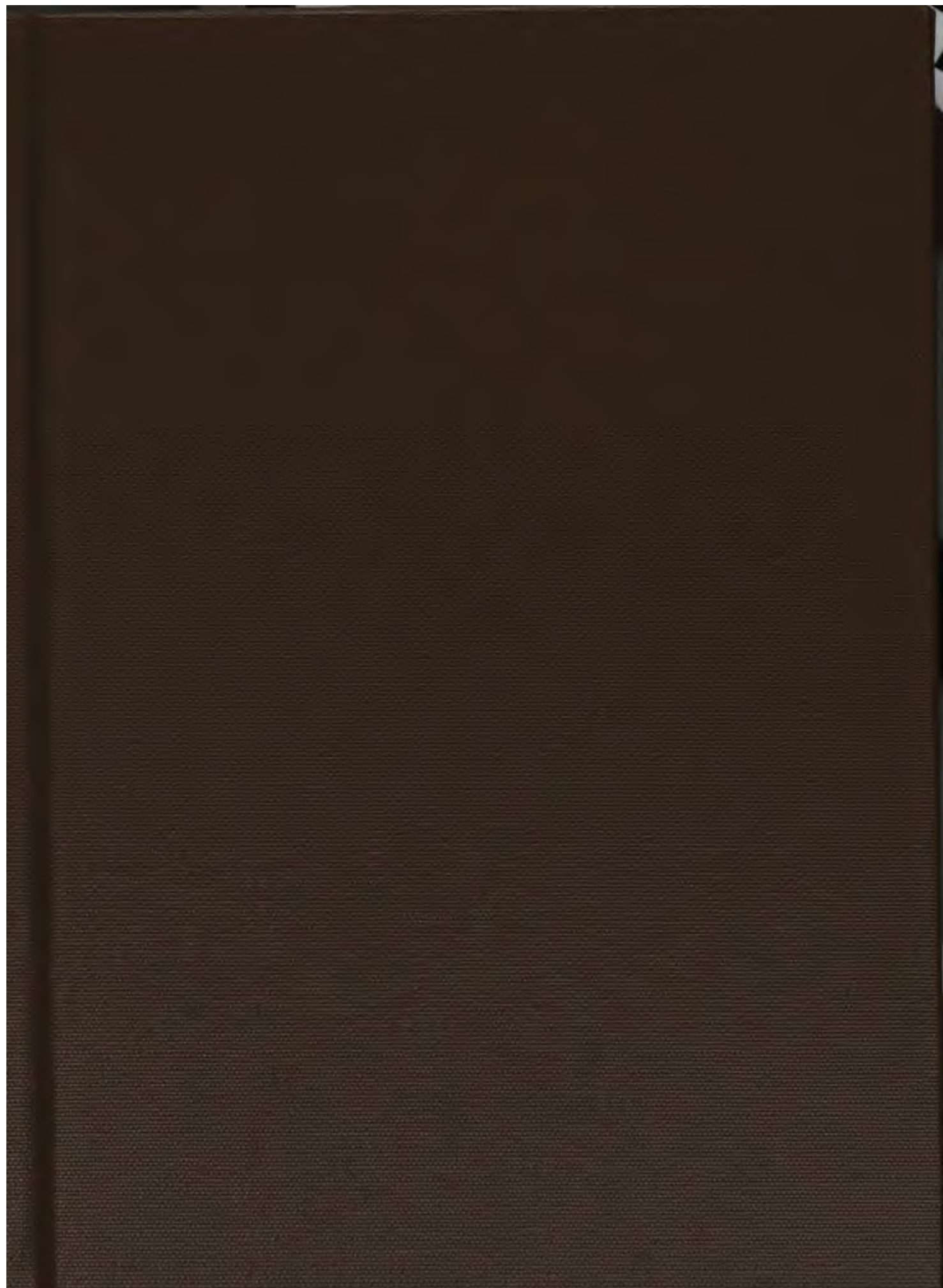
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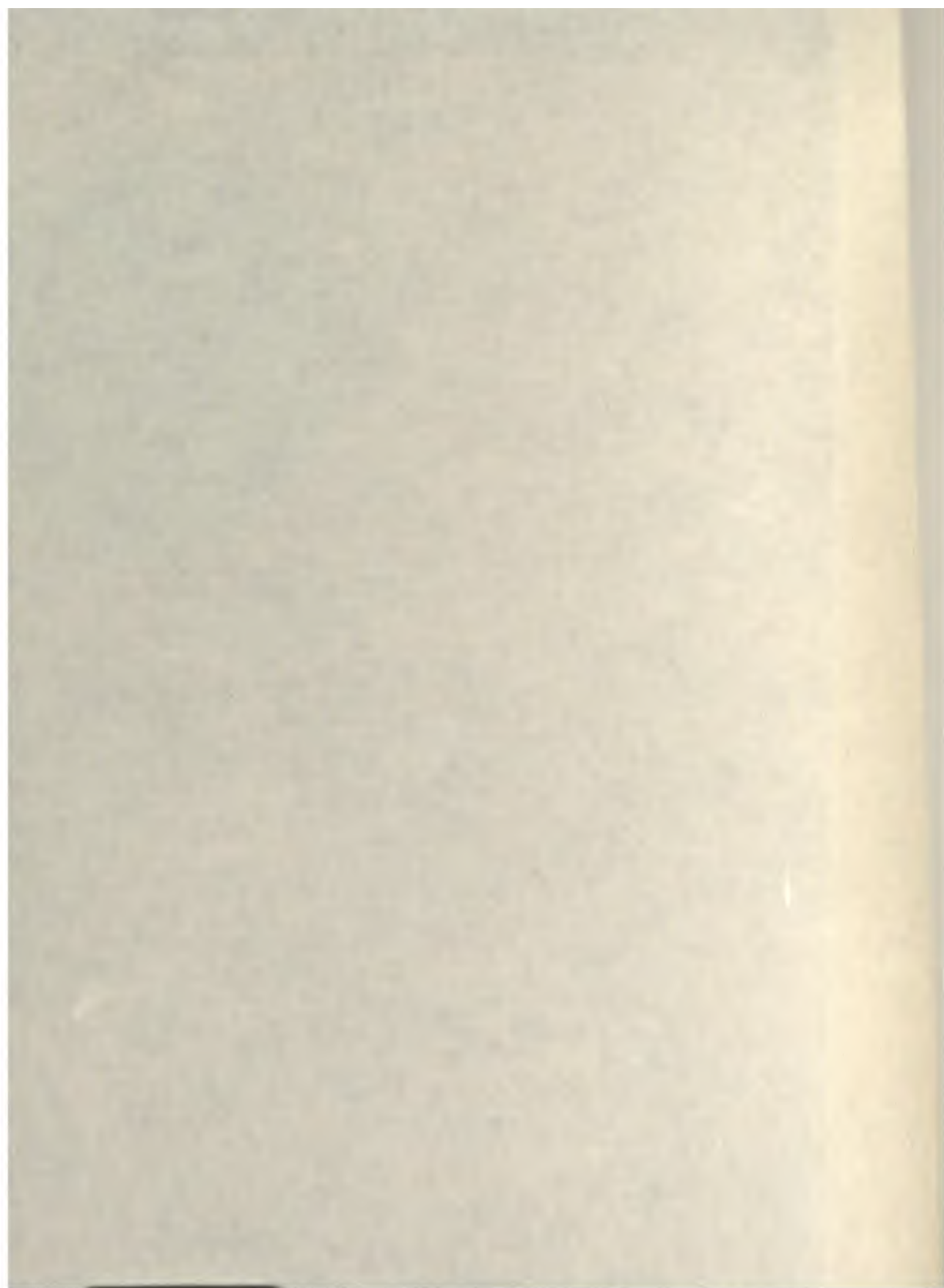
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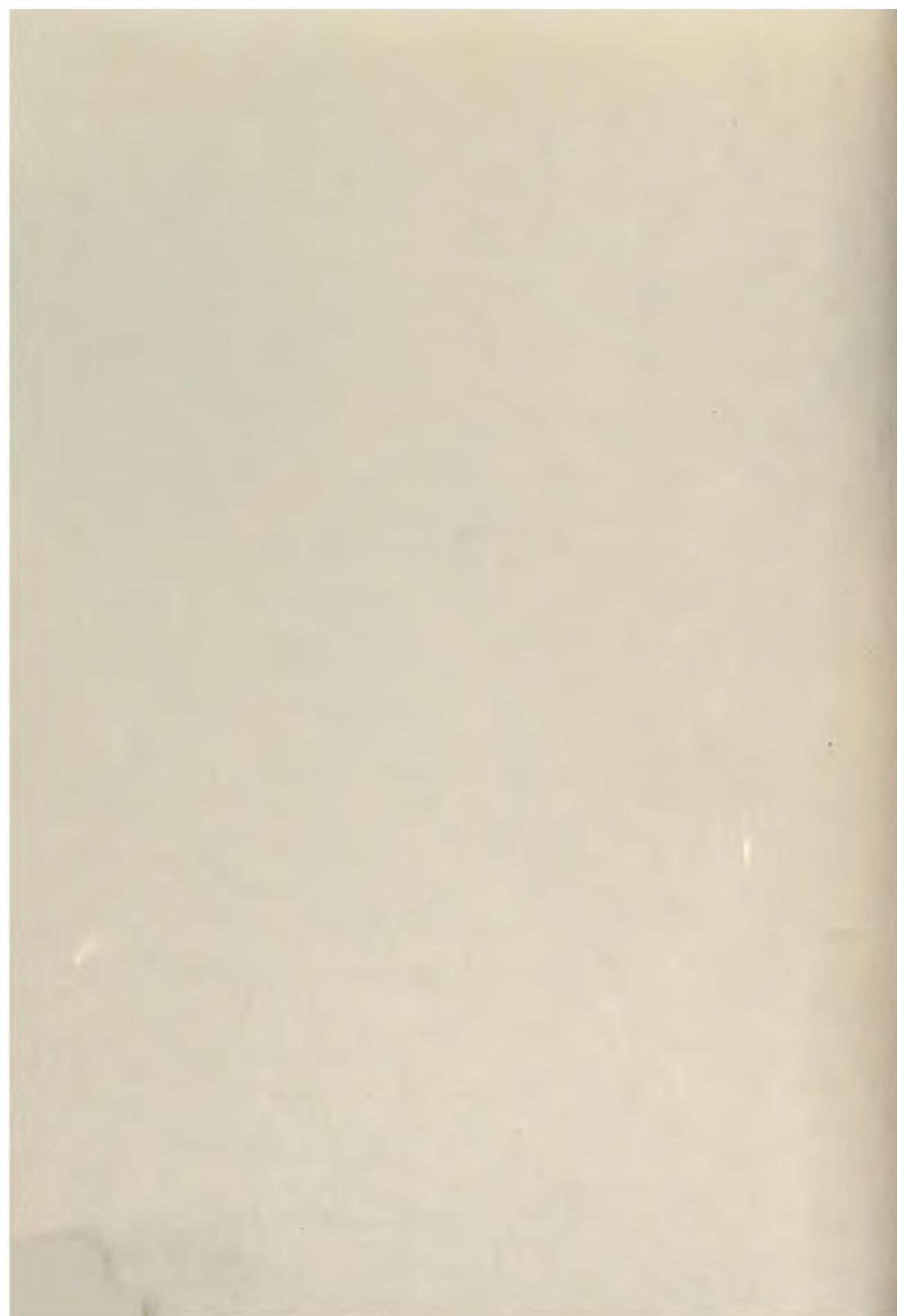
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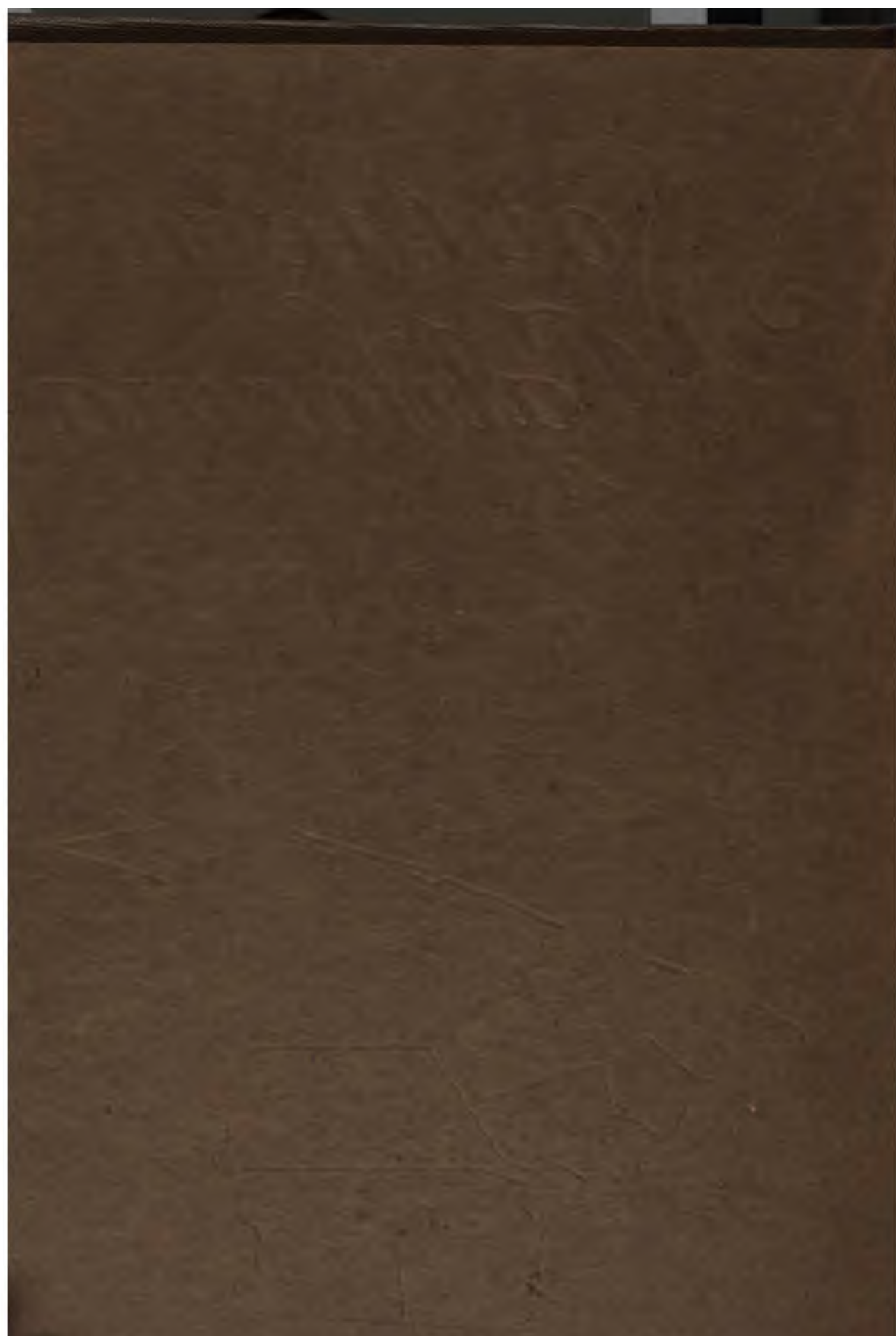






Southern California





Mabel Messner

Southern California

Comprising the Counties of
Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange
Riverside, San Bernardino
San Diego, Ventura



Issued by
Southern California Panama Expositions
Commission

THE Southern California Expositions Commission is composed of one member from each of the above named counties, appointed by the Boards of Supervisors to prepare, install, and maintain the exhibits of Southern California at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco and the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego in 1915

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Commission

Southern California

By JOHN STEVEN McGROARTY

Author of the "Mission Play"



In the old days of the Conquistadores and the sandaled, brown-robed brothers of St. Francis, there was an Alta California and a Baja California, which was to say an Upper and a Lower California. You will still find on the maps, as a part of the Republic of Mexico, this same Lower California—a vast peninsula, laved on its western shore by the waves of the Pacific, while from the east it keeps amid desert silences its immemorial watch upon a yellow Gulf into which pours the tawny, silted waters of the Rio Colorado.

It was from this historic peninsula that the expeditions set out by land and sea in search of golden empires and the fabled straits which were to cut a shorter passage to Spain for the treasure-laden ships. It was from these shores that Cortez, the grim Conqueror, sent Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo on that immortal voyage of 1542 which resulted in the discovery of our California of to-day. And from thence came also Don Gaspar de Portola and Fray Junipero Serra with the fateful expedition of 1769, driving the first stakes of the white man's civilization and taking the first actual possession of the country.

For more than half a century after 1769, in the first loosening of the grip of Spain on half the world, many archives were filled with fine writing in Madrid concerning the government and conduct of "Las California", the term including in its meaning both Alta and Baja California. But, while Baja or Lower California was specifically defined and mapped as it is at present, including the peninsula only, Alta California was apparently limitless in its scope. Practically, it began at San Diego in the south as now, but it was supposed to stretch northward as far as ships could sail, or the foot of man could travel by land.

There came at last a time, however, out of the glamoured centuries, when a flag that whispered to the breeze no memories of Spain or of those who had sprung from its heroic loins, floated over the far-flung hills and vales of Alta California.

And it was then that the magic name took a distinct and well-defined meaning in the understanding of the world. Then, at last, California was mapped as a state of the American Union, and it was so mapped that even the stranger to the atlas might instinctively know when he had crossed either of the imaginary lines which still mark its northern and southern boundaries.



SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.



SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

so unerringly does it include certain physical and climatic characteristics. It is the Kingdom of Light. It begins and concludes like the Cantic to the Sun. From end to end, the same royal purple enfolds its kingly mountains in evening's dusk; the same mystic fire flames upon all its valleys in the miracle of the dawn. From Siskiyou to San Diego, amid endless hills and along a thousand miles of the sea's white shores of glory, it is "Just California".



FRAY JUNIPERO SERRA

Sun and dews that kiss it,
Balmy winds that blow,
The stars in clustered diadems
Upon its peaks of snow,
The mighty mountains o'er it,
Below the white sea swirled—
Just California, stretching down
The middle of the world.

It is an empire within itself, vast in its proportions, having everything it needs or could desire, so situated and constituted that a wall could be built around it and yet leave it absolutely beyond the necessity of hailing the outside world for succor in any way. And also within our American State of California there are still really two Californias as there were once the Californias of the peninsula and the limitless, unexplored territory beyond.



VENTURA MISSION.



SAN LUIS REY MISSION.



PALA.

The great dyke of the Tehachepi, looming like a barrier, cuts California in two with an effectiveness not less than that which, in the world's history, has divided human communities into different races speaking different languages, following different modes of life and swayed by wholly different habits of thought. The dyke of the Tehachepi does not do all this, for Californians are certainly of one mind in their devotion to the state, and of one heart in their love for it. But, quite as surely does that great mid-state barrier have the effect of giving us a Southern and a Northern

California, even as the seas and the deserts in the days of old made a Baja and an Alta California for the swords of the Conquistadores and the wandering sandals of Franciscan dreamers.

These pages have to do with Southern California only, and their purpose is to enlighten the outlander and the stranger concerning a distinct portion of the earth's surface which is, in a thousand ways peerless, and in a thousand other ways actually and potentially unrivalled.

It was California of the South which the Spanish discoverers saw first, of course, since it was up from La Paz and Navidad on the Peninsula that they sailed. The first port they reached was the Port of San Diego, even as the same luring and forever beautiful Harbor of the Sun must be the first port at which the ships shall call as they speed from the seven seas through the Panama Canal.

But there was many a galleon and many a daring fleet wrecked in the waves before the first of the white man's sails hailed the Port of San



SAN LUIS REY MISSION.



SAN FERNANDO.

Diego in the Land of Heart's Desire. For this was indeed the Land of Heart's Desire that had long been the quest of deep-sea wanderers and adventurers upon every inland trail. Wondrous tales had long been told of it before it was found. Yonder, within its shining hills, it was said, lay the magic country Quivera with its seven cities of gold. And there, also, was Anian where the land was cleft by the waters and the way of the ships was clear and short to the castles in Spain. Persistently, as upon the breath of tireless winds, the Spanish treasure-seekers in Mexico saw the magic of bright dreams wafted to them from these unswept shores, and endlessly it was pictured in the imagination as a land of gold, boundless



SAN GABRIEL MISSION.



SAN FERNANDO.

in wealth and limitless in opportunity.

And all this was literally true, as now we know, although it remained for an alien race to find it so, long after Spain had let fall her grasp upon the full half of the globe. When her swords had rusted and her armadas were sunk a thousand fathoms deep, the blue-eyed alien came upon the pathways which Spanish prows had made at sea and the trails that Spanish feet had dared

and conquered across forest and desert wilderness, to possess what was once Spain's alone and to make real the dreams that her sons in vain had visioned.

It was in the far-away time of the year 1542, fifty years after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, that the first white men beheld with wondering eyes our California of the South. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator, sailed in that year from Navidad on the Peninsula by orders of Cortez the Conqueror, with a fleet of two galleons flying the flag of Spain. Other admirals had sailed before him to challenge the same unknown seas, but they were all either driven back defeated or they found watery graves. But the fates were kinder to Cabrillo. How, or by what miracles, he managed to voyage so far against such fearful odds, is now a thing at which we of this day well may marvel. His ships were the merest little "tubs" on which men would not now venture anywhere, let alone to dare a vast, uncharted and unknown ocean.

Cabrillo and his crews remained in the Port of San Diego for a matter of six days basking in the glory of endless sunshine as countless thousands since have done. Then he sailed northward as far as Cape Mendocino, putting in at every harbor on the way. Winter came with winds and storms, and the ships were driven back for shelter to the islands of Santa Barbara. The great admiral fell sick and died. They buried him on the Island of San Miguel—the sunny lit-



INTERIOR VENTURA MISSION

the isle that lies nearest the shore. And there he still sleeps on, as he shall sleep forever 'till the Archangel sounds the trumpet and God calls back the sea and rolls the heaven as a scroll. One with the dust of California now and till the Judgment Day is the dust of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the immortal Portuguese whose ships were first to sail to the Land of Heart's Desire.

When those who were left of the great adventure returned to Mexico they took with them no word of the seven cities of gold, but they were eloquent in their enthusiasm over the beauties of the new empire they had seen. Yet, no ships came again to California for



BELLS—VENTURA MISSION.



SAN DIEGO MISSION.

a space of sixty years. In 1602 the Spanish navigator, Sebastian Viscaino, followed in the path of Cabrillo, sailing much farther northward, planting the Cross at Monterey and returning home with reckonings and a map of the Coast. But the ships came not again for longer than a century and a half—full one hundred and sixty-seven years—when, by order of the King, Fray Junipero Serra and Don Gaspar came with Cross and sword, and to tell the world that a white man's face might once more be seen in the Port of San Diego.

It was then that California began—in that fateful year of 1769. It was then



SAN DIEGO MISSION.

that Destiny marked Southern California for its own, ordaining the fig and the vine to make soft the desert wastes, lemon and orange bloom for the upland slopes, herds on a thousand hills, living waters to make green the sun-browned land; and, at last, not the dream of seven mythical cities of gold, but the tangible, bright reality of thrice seven times seven golden cities that now throb with the tides of commerce and the tread of countless feet.

Yet, glamorous as Southern California is to him who looks back upon its history and traditions through the glow of Time's white mists, the beginnings were not easy. The heroic figures of men who suffered and toiled and died to win a heathen land to God and civilization stand out now in bold and strong relief even against the panoply of modern progress. The year of 1769 was



SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO



FATHER O'KEEFE
SAN LUIS REY MISSION

a tragic year at San Diego. Before it was done, the fate of California hung in the balance. Only what seems to have been verily a miracle saved the situation.

The expedition of Serra and Portola came to make California secure to the crown of Spain and to Spain's religion. The orders of the King, through his viceroy in Mexico, were to found Missions and Presidios at San Diego and Monterey, both of which places were known through the voyages of Cabrillo and Sebastian Viscaino. The orders also included the founding of a Mission and Presidio at a place between San Diego and Monterey to be known as San Buenaventura. From this nucleus the entire conquest of the Province was to be wrought.

So it was in the fullness of time that the dream that had haunted the centuries came true. One arm of the expedition arrived by sea on the staunch little galleon, the San Carlos, which was destined more than once, afterward, to play its own important part in the drama of conquest. Two other divisions came by land accomplishing the terrible journey overland from the Peninsula across desert sands and unexplored mountains where the foot of a white man had never trod before. With one of these land parties came Fray Junipero Serra with wounded body, but with unwounded and dauntless soul.

In a few days only, after the last man had reported, Fray Junipero began his search for heathen converts and had laid out the site for the first Missions. Don Gaspar de Portola and the best of the soldiers, muleteers and Indian neophytes from Mexico, had set forth upon his way to find Monterey. The Cross of the Crucified had been raised upon the summit of the hill where stands to-day the memorial Cross made from the roof tiles of the first white men's habitation of the western shores of our America. Morning and evening hymns ascended to the blue skies of summer; the flag of Castile and Leon rippled to the breeze; the bugle of the Conquistadores rang across the bright waters of the Harbor of the Sun. Yet, though all was so well begun, there were bitter griefs and heart-

breaking disappointments in store for the dreamers. Two-thirds of a year passed before Portola returned. And his quest for Monterey had been fruitless. He had not found it. He had suffered untold hardships. His men were half dead from sickness and hunger as they dragged themselves back into the long-waiting garrison at San Diego.

Upon his backward march, Portola had been buoyed to endure the misery of suffering and disappointment alone by the hope that he would find awaiting him at San Diego, among those he had left behind, the success and progress which he himself had so vainly yet so valiantly struggled to secure. But, in that hope, he was doomed to the greatest disappointment of all. For no progress had been made at San Diego. No success had been attained. Not one heathen had been brought into the fold. Sickness and hunger stalked like twin specters in the camp of Junipero Serra. Death had reduced the garrison to half its original numbers.

When the realization of this and the black despair of it all dawned upon his troubled soul, Portola was not slow to act. He was a good soldier, a man trained to dare and to do. After all, the responsibility was his. He saw that there was now but one more step to take and that step was nothing less than the immediate abandonment of California. He issued at once his orders that all who were left of the ill-starred adventure should board the San Carlos and set sail with the tide for Mexico while yet they had strength to do so.

This was the hour of crisis—the hour of fate for California. Only a miracle could save the situation.

But the miracle was wrought. One superb, indomitable soul stood out against the surrender. Fray Junipero would not yield. In vain did Portola and the people—padres, soldiers, sailors and all—plead with Serra. When they determined to carry him away with them by force, if necessary, he plead for just one more day. And, because he was so gentle because he was so great in so many ways, and because they loved him, the Comandante granted his request. One more day—just one, and no more. Then they would sail back to Mexico and abandon California forever. When broke the dawn of that last day, and when in the dim, first hour



SAN GABRIEL

the garrison awoke to renew its feverish preparations for the journey homeward, Father Junipero was missing. They immediately searched for him, and at last they found him where he was, on the brown Presidio hill—there on his bended knees, his face turned to the great waters, his lips moving in ecstatic prayer above the worn crucifix that he wore at his girdle. He had not broken his fast; not so much as a drop of water had passed his lips. He was storming the gates of God for a ship to save starving San Diego—to save California.

In the hearts of the garrison there welled a vast pity for that gaunt, lone figure on the hill. Alas, that he had come to this, that he should hope to bring a ship to San Diego when no ship could come. He was a child wishing for a star, they said. Yet, there was nothing to do but to let him pray on. When the hour of sunset flamed upon the skies they would lift him from his knees, as gently as might be, and bear him away with them to the place from whence they had come.

So, it was that the day wore its slow length away, the garrison moving its impedimenta to the deck and to the hold of the San Carlos; Fray Junipero praying on the hill. And, at last, the hour of sunset came. The sky was tumultuous with its glory. The tide was turning; the trumpeter was about to blow a blast to signal the departure.

Then came the miracle. Suddenly a voice cried out: "Look! a sail, a sail! Look, Father Junipero, God has answered your prayer".



SAN LUIS REY.

It was a strange thing—that throe in which California was born. Up from the seas had come succor at the last moment of the last hour. The relief ship was laden with supplies. Help came with the vessel. Despair vanished. The task that was about to be abandoned forever was taken up anew, and with new courage and vigor.

At once the work of building Missions and Presidios was commenced. In a year following, San Diego and Monterey were flourishing. When Serra died in 1784, nine Missions and several presidios had been founded and established. Between the founding of San Diego and the year 1823, twenty-one Missions had



SAN FERNANDO MISSION—CORRIDOR.

been founded, and, all told, 80,000 Indians had been brought into the fold of the Christian faith.

In the seven Southern California Counties of to-day (Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego and Imperial) there were six of these Missions, namely: San Buenaventura in Ventura County; San Fernando and San Gabriel in Los Angeles County; San Juan Capistrano in Orange County; San Luis Rey and San Diego in San Diego County. The Assistencias or sub-Missions of Pala and Santa Ysabel are also in San Diego County. The ruins of a sub-Mission are also near Redlands in San Bernardino County.

These old Missions built by the Franciscan Fathers along El Camino Real, the King's Highway, and conducted by them for a period of 50 years, are antecedent to that civilization, that commercial and industrial progress, and certainly all that romance of history which makes Southern California the most wonderful and fascinating spot in the world to-day. It was through the Missions that irrigation was first introduced—the greatest of all the factors that caused Southern California to grow. They were, in their time, the hospices of the land, in which the stranger found shelter and food without price to pay. Around them grew the first orange groves. And now Southern California practically supplies the world with oranges. The fig and the vine clustered about their gray and stately walls. No less than fifty-four European trades and crafts were followed by the civilized

Indians—a whole race rescued from heathenism well within the course of a man's ordinary lifetime—who were gathered into the Mission folds. They produced for us a distinctive architecture which is peerless in its beauty and practical utility. It is in the Mission ruins that we must delve to find the beginning of Southern California's greatness.

In 1833, seventeen years before California became a sovereign state of the American Union, the government of Mexico put into effect its fatal policy of confiscating the Missions. The Indians with their spiritual and material guides, the Franciscans, were driven out. The Missions and their lands were sold at auction for the merest trifles compared with their value. Years of decay followed upon this step—years of ruin and neglect, when the roofs of the great hospices fell to the dust and the fields and orchards were overgrown with weeds.

When the American came into possession, this ruin is what he found. But he also saw a foundation in which he could build. "The padres", as the Mission Fathers were called, had proved that the land, with the living waters poured upon it, was as fertile as the Delta of the Nile. The climate, changing so little from the year's beginning to its end, insured safety, health and happiness. To the fair-haired, blue-eyed pioneer of another race, California of the South looked from the first to be the earthly Paradise that it is.

Still, a full generation came and passed before American ambition and enterprise were felt. The trans-continental railroad was not completed until 1868. The magic of its touch had to be awaited before any real progress could be made. It had been a long journey by "prairie schooner" from the Atlantic seaboard before the railway came. It was farther, even, by sea around Cape Horn.

Now, with many transcontinental railways builded to and within her gateways, and with the Panama Canal completed, it harks as a far cry, indeed, back to the days of the Spanish caretta and the ox teams of the American pioneers in California of the South. It is a far cry back to the days when the journey from the Mission San Buenaventura to the Mission San Diego was a matter of wearisome days on the back of even a good horse; the same journey that now is a mere matter of hours in an automobile on paved boulevards, or that can be made with the wind on the railways or the swift coast plying steamships at sea.

To the dweller within Southern California its romance is the romance of the days of the Missions and the years of the Spanish era when the kindly, hospitable and chivalrous Dons ruled the land. And, from purely a romantic point of view, that was our golden age. The country was composed of vast estates. Many of the patriarchal overlords each owned thousands upon thousands of acres of hills and valleys that stretched between the Mother Mountains and the Sea. At one time "in the days of the King," it was said that Don Mario Antonio Lugo owned an estate that spread for a distance of thirty leagues or more in length from the Mountain of the Arrowhead to the crescent shore of the Bay of Santa Monica. No doubt those were happy days, filled with the plenty of the bounteous soil, peaceful in the isolation from an already mad world that was far away, bright with the eyes



SAN GABRIEL.

of lovely señoritas and the gay trappings of their lovers, and musical with the tinkle of guitars and the click of the castanets.

But to the eyes of the stranger from the outlands, the wonder of our Southland, swept by warm suns and soft with the mists of the sometime rains, must be the magical onward physical growth to be seen at every mile from Ventura down through the shining vales and purpled hills to the Harbor of the Sun and the vast inland empire of Imperial County to the tawny waters of the Colorado.

Beholding the teeming cities on the way, new roof trees and marts of trade ever rising, fields snatched from desert wastes into bloom and blossom, the stranger well might suppose from his car window that the day is near at hand when Southern California will have become the most densely populated territory on the surface of the globe. There can be no doubt as to the ultimate realization of such a prophecy. In no other spot are new cities born with such rapidity; nowhere else are cities already born, so rapidly increasing their population.

Even the beauty of the South is utilized in California. You will see a snow-crowned mountain peak, and, far at its feet, green groves of olive, orange, lemon, and the flame of every flower that grows. The snows of the mountains are the power houses and the storage reservoirs of the land. From them comes the waterfalls which the ingenuity of man has harnessed to dynamos that light cities and towns far and near, the same waters irrigating the fields and orchards in perpetual bloom. Between the green valleys and the snows of the peaks is sounded the whole gamut of human need and luxury—food, pleasure, light, health and all. Every accent and phase of climate is there. You shall be warm or cool as you will, and whenever you will.

And so, it is a magic land, our California of the South, so kindly to those whom it shelters in its warm bosom. To the expatriate, fleeing another clime where winter chills and summer burns, it is the escape from a struggle against almost ceaseless climatic misery to undreamed of ease. It is a land that disappoints no one. No man feels its caress ever to forget. It is bright with suns and soft with stars and mellow moons the whole year long. Its past is glamorous with memories, its future athrill with dreams pre-destined to come true. Of all the lands God fashioned, it is the best. And, as of old, its arms are wide with welcome, its heart unwearied in its love. To live long, and to live gladly, there is no other place to compare with it. And it lies where he who will may find it, in the glow of the hills of glory and the sunset flame of the sea.



Imperial County



IMPERIAL COUNTY was the last County to be organized in the state of California. It was created August 15th, 1907, out of the east half of San Diego County and has an area of 4087 square miles.

It is bounded on the south by Mexico; on the east by the Colorado River; on the north by Riverside County and on the west by San Diego County, thus occupying the southwest corner of the state of California.

When the world was created, Imperial Valley was made different. Geologists tell that, inch by inch, through the ages internal pressure pushed upward the walls of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and inch by inch the mighty river cut through the obstruction and brought the crushed particles to this great valley. Humus from the gigantic vegetation, submerged in the dawn of time, volcanic ash, lime stone, sand stone and granite were pulverized by the rushing waters, flower fine, and distributed layer upon layer, hundreds of feet deep over all the floor of the Valley.

All rivers seek the ocean, and when the work of constructing this garden was completed, when there was established beneath the broad surface of waters the best possible grade for future irrigation, the river turned Southward to the sea. To many close observers, it is deemed remarkable that this change in the course of the river occurred at the exact time necessary, if this valley was ever to be inhabited and the soil tilled. But to those who hold the faith that from the beginning there were no accidents, and to whom, and for whom, all things are ordered wisely and well this valley is a natural miracle, a manifestation of divine power and divine will exercised for the good of mankind.

When Joseph was gathering the harvests of prosperous years to support the coming famine, in that other Imperial Valley, this land was lying naked and forsaken, treeless and flowerless, dry and dead as an Egyptian mummy. When Columbus crossed the trackless sea to an undiscovered country, and through all the changes the years have since brought to the New World, this land remained apparently lifeless and forever uninhabitable, a forbidding desert waste. For more than half a century after California, the Golden, became the wonder and pride of the Union, this Valley was as desolate as any spot in far Sahara. But in the dawn of the Twentieth Century, the time of applied wisdom and achievements, a man came who saw and understood.

He saw a mighty river wasting its waters of red gold. From the banks of the river for a hundred miles spread the floor of the forgotten inland sea. C. R. Rockwood was a fighting dreamer and with prophetic eyes he saw



COTTON



KAFFIR CORN

"The Valley of Death" changed to "The Hollow of God's Hand."

For ten years longer the Valley remained uninhabited save for Rockwood's camp. Ten years of grim relentless fighting, from the time of the vision to the beginning of its realization.

Honor to Dr. Heffernan, Anthony Heber and Hiram Blaisdell, who gave freely of their time and substance in furtherance of Rockwood's hopes and plans, but Rock-

wood gave as well of his life, brains and soul. This, the greatest and grandest irrigation enterprise ever conceived in the mind of man, was an assured success as soon as the first water was delivered upon the first farm. The power of this strange, strong soil to produce was something new in all man's experience with land. As wider knowledge came, the surprise was the more profound, the land seemed alive with inexhaustible productiveness.

There is no other country like Imperial Valley. The products of North and South, of East and West, are equally at home here. Alfalfa and all cereals produce marvelously upon lands that are as well adapted to Grapes,



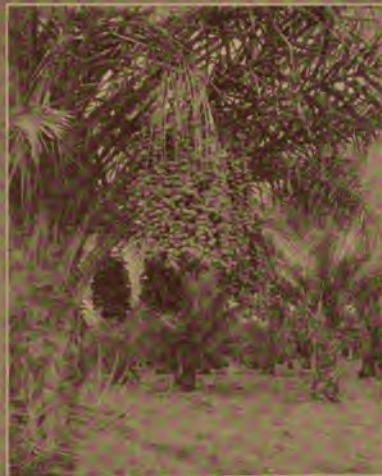
AN IRRIGATING CANAL



IMPERIAL VALLEY COTTON FIELD



COTTON BALED FOR SHIPMENT



DATES

Citrus fruits, Olives, Cotton, Dates, Melons and all manner of vegetables. Combined with this super-productiveness is a climate which matures calves, pigs, colts, and all manner of poultry in a very much shorter period of time than is required for a like growth in most localities.

Needless to say, land which produces such an abundance of life, ani-

mal and vegetable, perforce, must enjoy a climate healthful to both and all. During the past ten years approximately two hundred seventy-five thousand acres have been reclaimed and farmed. These lands all respond readily to intensive cultivation. The dry warm days make vegetables sweet and tender, and produce highly flavored luscious fruit. Early in February the first asparagus in the United States is forwarded from here, by express, to Eastern markets. Carloads follow in March and April. Four hundred dollars an acre profit is not



FROM DESERT TO ORCHARD



EGYPTIAN WHEAT

unusual. Early in May Cantaloupes and Water Melons by the million crates start Eastward; conceded by consumers to be the finest melons grown at any season, anywhere in the World. May also brings an abundance of the largest and most luscious of Apricots. Late in June or early in July, Grapes by the carload, reach New York. In October, Dates, Oranges, Lemons and Grape Fruit sweeten and mature. Grape Fruit merits



IMPERIAL VALLEY TURKEYS.



A DAIRY HERD

special consideration. It equals the very best fruit grown anywhere. The trees grow straight, strong, and dark green, free from all diseases and scale. Every season here is a good Grape Fruit season for every tree in the Valley. Soil, climate and water conditions are perfect for production in abundance of this fruit, which is rapidly becoming recognized as a good health necessity.

Lemon trees produce unusually well, and the fruit matures in September and October, months when lemons always command top prices.



HOGS FATTEN ON ALFALFA



GOATS

Orange culture is also engaging its share of interest. Early maturity makes this industry safe and very profitable. The Olive Industry is fast assuming large proportions and bids fair to be one of the leading industries.

No roster of the Valley fruits would be complete without especial attention to the very superior Dates grown in this section. The United States annually imports two and a quarter million dollars worth of Dates. This Valley is destined to abolish absolutely all importation.



BEEF CATTLE BEING PREPARED FOR MARKET



SHEEP

Very much better fruit can be grown here at a price lower than imported fruit costs and still prove immensely profitable.

The cotton industry is but five years old. The first bale was ginned in 1909. This enterprise grew steadily until 1913, when there were 20,000 acres producing 22,000 bales, a little better than a bale to the acre. In 1914, the acreage was 50,000 with an estimated yield of 60,000 bales, which at an average price would be worth \$5,500,000 including by-products. Every known variety flourishes here and the cotton industry is found to be one of the great possibilities of this American Egypt.

Our incomparable Cotton received highest award for short staple cotton in competition with the finest products of the entire Southern cotton growing region in New York in 1910, the prize being a \$1,000 silver cup. This year all standing records for early cotton were shattered when the first bale was ginned several days earlier than any hitherto known.

The honey industry of Imperial Valley stands out very prominently. A super-abundance of Alfalfa is at hand the year round, enabling the busy



DAIRY COWS FEEDING ON ALFALFA



HIGH SCHOOLS

bees of the 15,000 hives in the Valley to produce 750 tons of delicious honey in 1914. An average of 120 pounds to the stand, and bringing \$75,000 annually to the bee-men of the county. The largest part of this is clear profit, since they have never had to contend with epidemics of any description among the bees.

However, while the foregoing statements are plain and simple facts relating to the different industries, the planting of orchards and vineyards requires time and Imperial Valley remains today pre-eminently a stock feeding and dairying country. Seventy thousand beeves were marketed from this Valley in 1913. Dairymen received two and a half million dollars from the product of thirty thousand dairy cows giving this county a rating of first in the State in the output of butter. Seventy-five thousand head of sheep were marketed the same year, and a hundred thousand hogs followed them to supply the ever increasing demand for "Valley fattened" meat.

Imperial Valley is becoming famous for her Turkeys, now being the source of supply for markets of the whole Southwest, since nowhere can birds be found to compare with her's with respect to size and deliciously juicy meat. Turkeys alone netted the valley \$175,000 last year, while other poultry, including eggs, brought us \$300,000.

While the progress and agricultural pursuits read like fiction, it is incomparable to the educational advancement. In 1902, just twelve short years ago, there was but one small school, while today there are five High Schools with 40 teachers and 41 Elementary Schools with 98 teachers and





SOME IMPERIAL COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS



SOME OF IMPERIAL'S CHURCHES

2,447 pupils. As an illustration of the matchless prosperity and growth of this County, the population in 1910 was 13,591, while in 1914 it is conservatively estimated to have a population of 50,000 people. The assessed property valuation of 1910 was \$9,000,000 and in 1914, \$31,569,632, with a tax rate of \$1.90 and having no bonded or other indebtedness.

WATER.

Most of the water for Imperial Valley comes from the Colorado River. The territory of the valley has been organized into 12 separate water districts, each one governed by a board of directors elected by the water stockholders of the district. The directors of ten of these districts purchase water from the California Development Company at a fixed price of 50 cents per acre foot and deliver it to the water stockholders at the same price. The expense of administration, upkeep of canals and betterment of system is met by an annual assessment that has never exceeded \$2.00 per

acre for any one year. The maximum amount of water required for ordinary crops is four acre feet. The average cost throughout the valley is \$3.50 per acre per annum.

MINERAL WEALTH.

Imperial County is rich in mineral deposits but only a small amount of development work has been done. There is an abundance of fine clays on the western rim of the County, a thousand acres of fine gypsum and a veritable mountain of marble, all idle for want of development and lack of transportation, all of which it is hoped will be remedied in the near future.

There exists in the Coyote Mountain on the western edge of the county, gold, nickel, sulphur, marble and violite, the latter a beautiful ornamental stone. There has been found in this region, garnet, hyacinth and other gem stones of good quality and value. In the northern part of the County is a large deposit of pumice stone.

CITIES.

The five principal cities of the Valley are El Centro, Imperial, Calexico, Brawley and Holtville.

These towns are all alive and progressive, with an active Chamber of Commerce in each. All are well supplied with gas, electricity and telephone service, which reaches every part of the Valley. They are supplied with fine schools and churches, while almost every line of mercantile business is well represented.

The people in each town are genuine boosters, and while there is no rivalry, an excellent emulative spirit is ever present.



GOOD ROADS



A BUSINESS STREET.

There are five smaller towns in the Valley, each of which will, in the not distant future, give a good account of itself.

EL CENTRO.

El Centro, the County Seat, is the youngest of the five leading towns. Its growth has been phenomenal, and property values have advanced by leaps and bounds. Her 7000 people are alive to every interest for her advancement. The main streets are paved and there are miles of sidewalk and curbing. Almost every line of business is well represented.

The following will give the reader an idea of the unbelievable strides taken by this marvelous little city, the very antithesis of Rome, in that the course of its entire construction has only occupied the brief space of seven years. But little more than a day in the calendar of history.

She now has three banks, six hotels, including the Barbara Worth, modern in every respect and costing \$230,000, a beautiful high school representing an outlay of \$100,000, county and city library, with twenty-six county library stations, four grammar schools, nine churches, a large ice factory, two cotton gins, oil mill, alfalfa meal mill, two creameries, steam laundry, wholesale bakery, wholesale grocery, a large brick plant, and opera house.

El Centro is the wonder of all comers, and her future is exceptionally bright.

IMPERIAL.

Imperial, situated four miles north of El Centro, is the oldest town in the county, and has a population of 3500. The town is substantially built, having two miles of paved streets, and eighteen miles of sidewalks and curbing. This is a decided business center, and her freight business is enormous. Imperial has a monthly pay roll of \$150,000.

The city is supplied with two banks, two hotels, a high school, costing \$75,000 and surrounded by the most beautiful grounds of any in the Valley, three grammar schools, five churches, opera house, two cotton gins, a cotton compress, a large packing house, steam laundry, the largest creamery in the Valley, a daily paper, bottling works, soap factory, a public library, and the largest implement house in the Valley. All other lines are well represented and there is a general air of prosperity about the entire city.

CALEXICO.

Calexico, situated on the International line, is a thriving town of 3,000 boosters, who leave no stone unturned to advance the interests of the town.

Calexico holds the proud position of second port of entry of the great Southwest. This is occasioned by the great amount of cotton grown just across the line in Mexico, and which is brought into Calexico for ginning.

The U. S. Customs and Immigration office is located here. She is the leader in the cotton industry on both sides of the line, and has a promising future. The following list is of value in conveying an idea of her commer-



AN IMPERIAL VALLEY STREET SCENE



ONE OF THE CANALS

cial importance. She has two banks, two hotels, three churches, a newspaper, high school, costing \$60,000, two grammar schools, eight cotton gins, one cotton compress, one oil mill, an alfalfa meal mill, creamery, laundry and public library. No town in the Valley has more vim and energy than Calexico, and good results are sure to follow.

BRAWLEY.

Brawley, noted all over the United States for her large and excellent output of Cantaloupes, has a population of 2800 energetic citizens.

The following partial list of her enterprises will prove that Brawley is alive to her best interests; three banks, two hotels, \$65,000 high school, grammar school, seven churches, daily newspaper, cotton gin, ice factory, creamery, laundry and public library. Brawley has caught the spirit of development of everything else in Imperial Valley and her shadow will never grow less.

HOLTVILLE.

Holtville is noted for her hospitality. This is due in a measure to her grand New Year's Fiesta, on which day she becomes hostess to the entire valley, feeding them on hundreds of fat Turkeys, the aroma of whose cooking permeates the atmosphere for blocks around, whetting the appetites of her 12,000 guests who enjoyed her hospitality and mince-pies last year.

The people of Holtville are justly proud of their thriving town and adjacent country, with her alfalfa fields yielding eight crops yearly averaging

more than one ton to the acre at each cutting, and extend a standing invitation to friends and investors. Holtville rests on a sound business foundation and has two banks, a \$75,000 high school, two grammar schools, five churches, two newspapers, the Holton power plant, which, until recently, has furnished the light and power for the entire Valley, two cotton gins, ice plant, two creameries, a hotel and a public library.

HEBER.

Of the five smaller towns are Heber, on the main line of the Southern Pacific, between El Centro and Calexico. Heber is rapidly coming to make Brawley's Cantaloupe Crown rest uneasily, as her output is increasing by leaps and bounds. She has one bank, hotel, creamery and newspaper, in addition to being the date growing center of the Valley.

SEELEY.

Seeley, lying in the center of a great cotton growing country, has developed rapidly within the past three years, now having one bank, hotel, newspaper, two cotton gins, and two solid blocks of thriving business houses.

DIXIELAND.

Dixieland, lying on the Westside high-line canal is the first Valley town reached coming across from San Diego, and will be the first stopping place of the San Diego & Arizona Railroad. It is destined to be one of the Valley's leading towns, and is only waiting the arrival of the railroad, to put in a bid for the vast amount of products being carried to the other towns for shipment.



IMPERIAL VALLEY HAS GOOD RESIDENCES



PUBLIC LIBRARY

NILAND AND CALIPATRIA.

Niland and Calipatria, the North end towns, have experienced marvelous growth considering their age, not yet one year, and are surrounded by thousands of acres of fertile land, which, when all under cultivation, will render them two of the most important of the Valley towns. They already have several very substantial buildings and numerous business enterprises.

SOME COUNTY STATISTICS.

The County Horticultural Commissioner gives the following data on the fruit trees now growing:

Variety:	Bearing Trees:	Non-bearing:	Total:
Almond	1,120	436	1,556
Apple	1,140	499	1,639
Apricot	28,458	9,809	38,267
Fig	8,720	4,615	13,335
Lemons	1,150	755	1,905
Olives	4,640	13,195	17,835
Orange	6,570	10,330	16,900
Peach	11,240	2,880	14,120
Pear	8,170	3,380	11,550
Plum	2,220	1,660	3,880
Pomegranate	700		700
Pomelo	1,120	8,871	9,991
Edible date	1,090		1,090
Non-edible date	25,460		25,460

The following shipments were made from the valley between June 30th, 1912, and June 30th, 1913.

Hay	32,540 tons	Broom Corn	50 tons
Barley	11,330 "	Apricots	50 "
Corn	3,300 "	Potatoes	30 "
Cotton	1,920 "	Beans	15 "
Meal	930 "	Raisins	15 "
Honey	740 "	Cantaloupes	4,423 carloads
Wheat	270 "	Cattle	1,110 "
Other grain	210 "	Hogs	545 "
Onions	200 "	Sheep	342 "
Tomatoes	116 "	Horses	28 "

DAIRY, LIVE STOCK, POULTRY.

There were 32,000 dairy cows and 9 creameries in the valley, and the shipment of butter for the same year was 6,656,000 pounds; the average price received was 34c per pound, bringing to the valley \$2,263,040.

The estimated number of hogs in the valley is 30,000 head, that of sheep 32,000 head. There were 70,000 head of beef fattened in the valley, and there are 18,000 colonies of bees that will produce 150 pounds of honey each, a total of 2,700,000 pounds that at five cents per pound will bring \$135,000.

The poultry industry is of some importance. There are 114,060 laying hens in the valley producing 1,368,750 dozen eggs per annum, valued at



ANOTHER BUSINESS STREET

\$342,187.50. The number of turkeys is estimated as high as 65,000 birds. The turkeys shipped are large, averaging 15 pounds each, bringing 15c per pound or \$2.55 for each bird.

CLIMATIC DATA.

Period of 8 years—Station, Calexico; County, Imperial; Elevation, 0 ft.

Temperature—Mean.

Jan., 53.5; Feb., 58.1; March, 63.3; April, 70.1; May, 75.1; June, 83.3; July, 89.5; Aug. 89.5; Sept. 83.4; Oct., 72.2; Nov., 61.7; Dec., 52.8; Annual 71.0.

Mean Maximum.

Jan., 66.5; Feb., 70.4; March, 77.5; April, 86.1; May, 92.2; June, 99.3; July, 103.6; Aug., 103.4; Sept., 98.0; Oct., 87.0; Nov., 75.3; Dec., 65.4; Annual, 65.3.

Mean Minimum.

Jan., 42.2; Feb., 44.8; March, 51.1; April, 55.6; May, 58.8; June, 67.0; July, 77.2; Aug., 76.6; Sept., 69.4; Oct., 58.1; Nov., 57.7; Dec., 49.9; Annual, 57.4.

Precipitation.

July, 0.06; Aug., 0.68; Sept., 0.09; Oct., 0.20; Nov., 0.35; Dec., 0.40; Jan., 0.35; Feb., 0.88; March, 0.33; April, 0.10; May, 0.10; June, 0.04; Seasonal, 3.58.

Weather.

Average number days with 0.01 inch rain:

Jan., 1; Feb., 3; March, 1; April, 1; May, 0; June, 0; July, 1; Aug., 1; Sept., 1; Oct., 1; Nov., 1; Dec., 2; Total for Year, 13.

For any further information address any Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade in Imperial County.



ONE OF THE MANY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Los Angeles County



LOS ANGELES is one of the original twenty-eight counties of the State of California and was created February 18th, 1850. It contains 4067 square miles of territory and is bounded on the south by the Pacific Ocean and Orange County; on the east by San Bernardino and Orange Counties; on the north by Kern and Ventura Counties and on the west by Ventura County and the Pacific Ocean.

The total acreage in the county is 2,602,880 acres, of which 1,302,400 acres is agricultural land. In soils all the different varieties of loam, clay, sand, silt and adobe are found.

The growth of Los Angeles County has been most marvelous. From a population of only a few thousand in 1880 it has grown to more than 750,000 with an assessed valuation for the year 1914 of \$850,018,595. The total tax rate exclusive of special taxes for the same year was \$1.25 on the \$100 valuation.

The bonded debt is \$3,500,000. The value of property owned by the county is \$24,777,949.23, which includes the Court House, Hall of Records, Hospital, Farm, Museum, Juvenile Hall and other necessary county buildings.

This county has one of the finest systems of roads in the world, having lately completed over 300 miles of modern highways at a cost of \$3,500,000. There are 35,659 automobiles in this county.

CITRUS FRUIT ACREAGE IN THE COUNTY.

Variety	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total
Oranges	25,734	5,161	30,895
Lemons	5,079	4,403	9,482
Grapefruit	92	8	100
	<hr/> 30,905	<hr/> 9,572	<hr/> 40,477

DECIDUOUS FRUIT ACREAGE IN COUNTY.

Apples	953	419	1,372
Apricots	2,079	540	2,579
Peaches	4,123	1,081	5,204
Pears	246	651	897
Plums	596	63	659
Pomegranates	1,069		1,069
Figs	137	1	138
Miscellaneous	366	759	1,125
	<hr/> Totals	<hr/> 9,569	<hr/> 3,514
			<hr/> 13,043



GOOD ROADS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Olives	1,309	462	1,771
Walnuts	8,730	1,730	10,460
Almonds	640		640
Grapes	3,077		3,077
Citrus	30,905	9,572	40,477

Grand Total of acreage in fruits, nuts and vines, 69,608.

Los Angeles County shipped during the season ending September 1st, 1914, 14,256 carloads of oranges and lemons, the estimated value of the entire citrus crop of the county being \$10,000,000.

The estimated value of the deciduous fruit crop was \$1,500,000, and of the olive crop \$200,000.

For the season of 1913, the walnut growers shipped 6,591,686 pounds of nuts, the total crop being 7,730,000 pounds with a value of \$1,082,200.

There are 16,000 acres of alfalfa in the county that during twelve months will produce \$1,280,000 worth of hay, there are also 16,000 acres of sugar beet fields good for \$1,000,000; 6,666 acres of beans producing a crop valued at \$400,000; and grain and hay 85,000 acres worth \$1,000,000.

STOCK.

Stock cattle	23,805 head
Horses	28,154 "
Mules	9,589 "
Hogs	8,248 "
Sheep	3,502 "
Goats	863 "

There are over 15,000 dairy cows producing 200,000 pounds of milk per day. Six creameries handle the milk, but no butter or cheese is made.

POULTRY.

There are 350,000 laying hens in the county.

Annual revenue from eggs and poultry, \$1,384,000.

The normal honey output is 2,000,000 pounds per annum,	
valued at	\$100,000
Beeswax valued at	26,000

The total value of apiary product..... \$126,000

Number of colonies of bees, 25,500.

Perhaps the newest important industry is that of Tuna canning. There are eleven canning plants in operation with an estimated output for 1914 valued at \$2,225,000.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

A conservative estimate places the number of manufacturing plants above 2,000 with a payroll of over 21,000 people, an aggregate invested capital of over \$125,000,000 with an annual output valued at \$157,000,000.



GOOD ROADS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

The Industrial Bureau of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has just issued a "Los Angeles manufacturers' directory and commodity index" which contains much useful information. An illustrated booklet setting forth the opportunities offered and the advantages of Los Angeles as a logical manufacturing center will also be mailed by this Bureau upon request. Special detailed information will be furnished prospective investors on application. Address Industrial Bureau, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

There are more than sixty minerals, exclusive of the rock-forming minerals, found in Los Angeles County. This article, however, will treat but briefly of the value to the community at large of our production of petroleum, brick, clays, borax, stone, road metal, and other non-metallic mineral products of commercial importance.

Petroleum. The existence of petroleum in California has been known for many years. In 1850 Andreas Pico collected and distilled seepage oil, which was used in the San Fernando Mission; in 1867 we have the first recorded shipment from Pico Canyon of twelve barrels; and in 1874 the output is said to have been as high as ten barrels per day. This oil was produced entirely from seepages. The first producing well was drilled on the Pico claim in 1875. The City of Los Angeles entered the ranks as an oil center when E. L. Doheny "brought in" his first well, in 1892, which was drilled by hand. In 1912 the latest available statistics, Los Angeles County produced 4,484,590 barrels of oil.

Crushed Rock—Sand and Gravel. Los Angeles County leads all other counties in the State in the production of crushed rock, sand and gravel, with a total valuation for the year 1912, of \$955,688.

Brick—Clay. In 1912, California produced brick valued at \$2,940,290, and of this amount Los Angeles County contributed the grand total of \$1,692,258. The following table shows the distribution of the brick industry in this county for 1912:

Common		Pressed, Fire Glazed		Sand Lime		Miscellaneous	
Amt. M.	Value	Amt. M.	Value	Amt. M.	Value	Amt. M.	Value
79,234	\$507,836	20,300	\$710,164	496	\$3,320	74,832	\$470,938

There are possibilities in both the feldspar and clay industries in this county.

Borax. California furnishes the entire output of the world of this most valuable ore, the refined product of which is used in so many of the arts, trades and sciences. Los Angeles County has the second largest producing mine, located about forty-five miles from Los Angeles, which has ore "blocked" sufficient to run their plant for a period of seven years with approximately eight years of "probable ore" in addition. The product is shipped direct to Europe and to the company's refinery at Pittsburg, Penn.

The State Mining Bureau shows the value of the commercial production in Los Angeles County for 1912 of the following minerals and mineral products:

Petroleum	\$2,798,384
Brick	1,692,258
Stone	955,668
Natural Gas	78,672
Salt	46,370
Clay	12,028
Mineral Water	6,333
Gems	3,000
Glass Sand	1,800
Grand Total of	\$5,594,513

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following statistics are furnished by the County Superintendent of Public Schools.

	Kindergarten	Common	High	Total
No. of School districts.....(part of common)		155	27	182
No. of houses	18	601	83	702
Value of property	\$37,100	\$12,745,988	\$5,741,850	\$18,524,938
Average daily attendance	4,836	74,036	15,030	93,902
Teachers employed	247	2,848	936	4,031
Enrollment in private schools				15,829

The County Free Library is supported by a .3 of a mill tax on such portions of the county as maintain no local free library. For the year just closed this tax yielded an income of \$47,625.27. This library contains about 50,000 volumes, with the State Library to draw upon. There are already eighty branches in towns and rural communities, each with a deposit of from fifty to fifteen thousand books. The circulation through these branches totals 25,000 a month.

Following this general review of the county we shall describe more particularly the cities and localities that have helped make Los Angeles the first county in the state in point of wealth and population.

WATTS.

Watts, located a few miles south of Los Angeles, has a population of 4000, modern stores, cosy homes, substantial churches, fine grammar school building with 500 pupils and 17 teachers, a weekly newspaper and Board of Trade.

LONG BEACH.

Long Beach, 22 miles south of Los Angeles, has a population of 48,375, and is reached by the Southern Pacific, Salt Lake and Pacific Electric railroads and two macadam boulevards. The city is built on an elevated table land overlooking the ocean. The average temperature is 55 degrees in winter and 65 degrees in summer.



FERN FALLS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Long Beach has modern business blocks, metropolitan stores, 38 miles of paved and well lighted streets, 26 miles of sewers. It has a municipal water system, the supply of water being ample.

There are elegant mansions and typical bungalow homes surrounded with lawns and flowers. There are 45 churches and scores of social and fraternal societies.

In educational facilities, Long Beach ranks high. There is a polytechnic high school building costing \$280,000.

The city also contains one college, two private schools, and 14 grammar schools erected at a cost of \$700,000. The number of pupils enrolled is 8068, and teachers employed 205.

The Carnegie Public Library is an imposing building containing valuable reference books and choice literature.

The assessed valuation of the city for 1914 was \$30,369,838. The aggregate deposits of its seven banks on June 30th, 1914, amounted to \$7,483,855.85.

The low lands on the west near the center of the city have been transformed into a land locked harbor, with a turning basin 1400 feet in diameter extending from which are three laterals or channels. Here are located 44 industrial plants employing 1452 people with

a monthly payroll of \$103,810. The amount of capital invested is \$5,588,000.

Important industries are the Craig Ship Building plant with its floating dry dock; the Star Drilling Machinery Co., the Southern California Edison Co., two Tuna canning factories; the California Woolen Mills; The American Potash Co.; the last named a unique enterprise, the only one of its kind in the world, namely that of making successfully, potash from kelp.

Long Beach early saw the advantage of a municipally owned wharf and one was built at a cost of \$245,000, having a harbor frontage of 2241.26 feet. Few harbors have better railroad facilities. The attractions provided for tourists are varied and complete. There are 15 good hotels including the Virginia, built at a cost of over \$1,000,000. Apartment houses to the number 350 have accommodations for 25,000 guests.

There is an 1800 foot pleasure pier and a bath house with the largest salt water plunge in Southern California.

The city has 7 parks and a municipal band of 35 pieces giving daily concerts all the year, also many other attractions found in up-to-date beach resorts.



RESIDENCE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



PALM DRIVE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

HUNTINGTON PARK.

Huntington Park, at an elevation of 170 feet, has a population of 3400. It has splendid business blocks and paved streets, a city hall, beautiful homes, commodious churches, both high and grammar schools with 717 pupils and 30 teachers.

WHITTIER.

Whittier is located 17 miles southeast of Los An-



GOOD ROADS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

geles at an elevation of 200 feet. The population is 7000.

There are good hotels, 2 banks with deposits aggregating \$2,000,000, 3 public halls, 3 theaters, a daily paper, Board of Trade and Commercial Club.

A splendid city band gives weekly concerts in Central Park, one of the five improved public parks. Its electric light plant, sewer system, gas and municipal water plant are all modern.

In educational facilities it has 3 elementary school

buildings costing \$100,000, with 860 pupils and 30 teachers; a \$150,000 group of high school buildings in which there are 500 pupils and 25 teachers; and a college supported by the Society of Friends. There is also a free public library.

There are more than a score of secret and fraternal organizations, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias and Womans Club, all own fine buildings and others are comfortably located.

The city has within its limits and adjoining 11,516 acres of highly developed fruit and nut orchards, and back of it in the hills an extensive oil field. There are in the district, more than 4497 acres of bearing citrus groves, 6299 acres of walnut groves, with one walnut and three fruit packing houses.

The Whittier Citrus Fruit Growers Association has a large well equipped orange packing house and a lemon curing and packing house with a capacity of ten cars of fruit at one curing. The normal season shipment of this association is 850 cars.

Market gardening is carried on extensively. The Whittier vegetable growers association handles the products of 340 acres from their packing house, located at Evergreen. Tomatoes are the favorite crop, 600 tons being shipped in 1913. There are hundreds of acres of lima and black eye beans grown on the foothills and sufficient alfalfa in the valley to supply the local demand.



SANTA ROSA AVE.—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



PARK SCENES—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



ORANGE GROVE AVE.

Whittier in 1905, has proven a great public benefit in the scientific study of plant life and diseases of fruit.

The water supply for this district comes from the San Gabriel River, and community owned pumping plants in wells ranging in depth from 500 to 1000 feet. The Ranchita and other localities served by the original gravity system get water at a maximum cost of \$3.00 per acre per annum. Those under the pumping systems are supplied at from \$15 to \$20 per acre per annum.

Bearing orchards, orange or lemon, sell at from \$3000 to \$5000 per acre; walnut groves at from \$1000 to \$1500 per acre.

Whittier is the pioneer oil field of the county and has been a steady producer of light gravity oil for more than 20 years.

DOWNEY.

Downey is located on the Southern Pacific railroad 13 miles south of Los Angeles, elevation 111 feet, population 1800. It is a thriving community with stores, hotel, newspaper and Board of Trade.

There are both high and grammar schools with 320 pupils and 15 teachers, Free Library, and ample church facilities. The resources of the community are citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, nuts, berries, vegetables, poultry and dairies.

COMPTON.

Compton lies 10 miles south of Los Angeles, eleva-

The Avocado, a comparatively little known fruit, is very popular, one man having planted 50 acres and others are inter-planting citrus groves with it.

In pre-cooling the many fruit cars, large quantities of ice are required and 20 men are employed by the Whittier Ice Company in supplying the demand.

The Pathological Laboratory of the University of California, located at Whittier



PALM DRIVE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

tion 66 feet, population 950. There are stores, church, public library, high and grammar schools, with 500 pupils and 20 teachers, weekly newspaper and a Chamber of Commerce. The principal products are alfalfa, sugar beets, vegetables, dairies and poultry.

NORWALK.

Norwalk, lies southeast of Los Angeles 10 miles, elevation 92 feet; population 500. There are stores, high and grammar schools, with 175 pupils and 10 teachers. There are ample church facilities, a hotel, weekly newspaper, commercial club, and Free Library. The products are walnuts, alfalfa, sugar beets, vegetables, dairy and poultry.



BUNGALOW, LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

ARTESIA.

Artesia, lies southeast of Los Angeles 19 miles, elevation 61 feet, population 500. There are stores, hotel, church, Free Library, grammar school with 125 pupils and 5 teachers and a weekly newspaper. The principal products are alfalfa, sugar beets, grapes, vegetables, dairy and poultry. One hatchery has a capacity of 60,000 chicks.

This group of communities has an abundant water supply from artesian wells and pumping plants and water is procured at nominal cost.

Improved land sells from \$500 per acre and up; unimproved \$300 per acre and up. It is a fine dairy, poultry, alfalfa and sugar beet region and vegetables grow everywhere.



RESIDENCE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

EL MONTE.

El Monte is nine miles east of Los Angeles, elevation 294 feet, population 800. There are hundreds of acres of fruit, nuts, berries, vegetables, melons, corn, alfalfa, sugar beets and big pumpkins, poultry farms and dairies.

There are business houses, hotels, banks, fine homes, schools and churches; a weekly newspaper, a Board of Trade and



BUSINESS BLOCKS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

a Free Library. The County Horticultural Commissioner for convenience has linked the fruit acreage with that of Alhambra. There are in the two localities 1440 acres of bearing citrus fruit, 40 acres of apples, 50 acres of apricots, 25 acres of plums, and 1152 acres of walnuts. Three canneries employ 250 people in season, putting out \$100,000 worth of canned goods per annum. There are ample packing facilities to

handle the 800 carloads of citrus fruits and large walnut crop.

The water supply which comes from the San Gabriel River and wells is community owned with cost nominal. Improved lands sell at from \$1500 to \$3000 per acre. There is little unimproved land on the market.

COVINA.

Covina lies 21 miles east of Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric railroads, at an elevation of 560 feet; population 2500. Up-to-date business blocks and cosy homes line the fine streets and boulevards. There are hotels, 3 banks, theater, country club house, woman's club house, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen Lodge rooms, a city band, weekly newspaper and Chamber of Commerce. There are also a public library, eight churches, a \$75,000 high school building and 7 grade school buildings.

In the district there are 3,688 acres of bearing citrus fruit, 1008 acres of persimmons, 344 acres of other fruits, and three fruit packing houses whose normal seasonal shipment of oranges and lemons is 1844 carloads.

The fruit growers and farmers draw upon the San Gabriel River and wells for an abundant water supply under a co-operative system that costs \$10 per acre per annum.

Bearing orchards sell for \$1500 to \$3000 per acre; unimproved land at \$400 to \$500 per acre.

SAN DIMAS.

San Dimas is located 30 miles east of Los Angeles,



BUNGALOW—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



PUBLIC LIBRARY—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

the seasonal shipment of fruit being 1535 cars. The San Dimas Lemon Growers Association has the largest, best equipped lemon curing and packing house in the state, with ample room to store, cure and pack 260 carloads of lemons at one time. Bearing orchards sell for \$1500 to \$3000 per acre. Water is supplied at an annual cost of from \$15 to \$20 per acre.

POMONA.

Pomona is located 33 miles east of Los Angeles on the line of the Southern Pacific, Salt Lake and Pacific Electric railroads with 104 passenger trains daily; altitude 861 feet, population 15,000.

There are fine streets, all lined with shade and ornamental trees and connecting with a fine system of county boulevards. There are business structures, hotel, opera house, 3 theaters, 4 lodge rooms, Elk's Clubhouse, 17 churches, 4 banks with resources totaling over \$4,500,000 and 2 building and loan associations with over \$1,000,000 in loans on valley property.

A group of fireproof high school buildings, costing \$125,000, occupies a large campus, and has 552 pupils and 32 teachers. Seven elementary school buildings costing \$230,000 house 1996 pupils and 52 teachers. Three kindergarten school buildings, costing \$9,500 with 302 pupils and 12 teachers.

A splendid public library building is filled with choice reference and selected literature.

Among Pomona's many attractions are five highly

elevation 987 feet, population tributary 2500. The town is substantial, surrounded by modern homes. There is a hotel, 2 banks, theater, public hall, city band, weekly newspaper and Board of Trade, Free Library, 4 churches and a grammar school with 250 pupils and 8 teachers. San Dimas is in a Union High School District with fine buildings located at Bonita.

There are 5000 acres of orange and lemon groves,



BUNGALOW—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



PRIVATE GROUNDS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

improved parks ranging in size from $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to 50 acres.

In manufacturing industries there is a pump factory, brick yard, electric oven factory, citrus fruit juice factory, two planing mills and the Galvanized Iron Works.

There are 4232 acres of bearing citrus groves and 776 acres of other fruits. A large acreage is devoted to alfalfa, grain, sugar beets and vegetables, dairying and poultry. The 23 fruit packing houses in the vicinity employ 1000 people in season and have a normal output of 4500 cars of oranges and 750 cars of lemons.

A cannery employs 300 people in season and turn out 2,000,000 cans of fruit per year. There are walnut and dried fruit packing houses in the vicinity with large payrolls.

The water supply comes from San Antonio Canyon and from pumping plants or wells at nominal depths. The gravity system supplies 2000 acres of citrus groves at a maximum cost of \$2.00 per acre per annum. The pumping systems are community owned and water costs \$12.00 per acre per annum. Bearing citrus fruit orchards sell for \$1500 per acre; alfalfa farms and bearing deciduous orchards from \$700 to \$800 per acre. Unimproved land subject to favorable water conditions can be had at \$250 to \$500 per acre.

There are two daily newspapers and a Chamber of Commerce.

CLAREMONT.

Claremont is located 36 miles east of Los Angeles, has good transportation facilities, elevation 1200 feet, population, 2000. Oranges



RESIDENCE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



BUNGALOW—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



PARKS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



LIBRARY—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

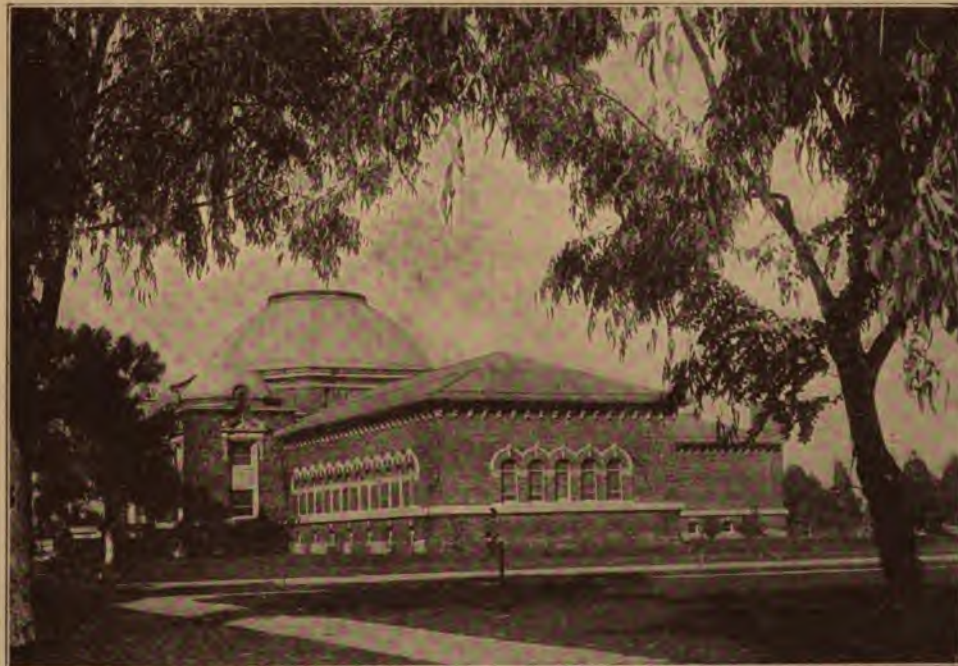
located a preparatory school for boys. A splendid group of fireproof high and grammar school buildings house 829 pupils and 61 teachers. There is one newspaper and a Board of Trade.

MONROVIA.

Monrovia is 20 miles east from Los Angeles, elevation 500 to 1000 feet, population 5000. The city has business houses and modern homes. There are hotels, banks, theaters, public hall, a womans clubhouse, Odd Fellows building and other societies, paved streets, cement curb and sidewalks,

and lemons are the principal products and the three fruit packing houses have a normal seasonal shipment of 1200 cars of fruit.

The city is pleasantly located, has two hotels, 3 banks, Free Library, theater, numerous churches and modern homes. It is the home of Pomona College with a fine group of buildings located in spacious grounds, with a student body of 450. Higher upon the foothills is



MUSEUM OF ART, EXPOSITION PARK—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



APARTMENT HOUSES—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



FOOTHILL BOULEVARD—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

sewers, a million dollar municipal water plant, city hall, public library, public park, one daily and two weekly newspapers and a Board of Trade. A \$50,000 high school building with 320 pupils and 17 teachers and 5 grammar school buildings with 800 pupils and 24 teachers and 8 churches.

Monrovia has 1746 acres of bearing orange groves, 355 acres of lemons and 1181 acres of other fruits. There are two fruit packing houses in the city with a normal output of 2102 cars of lemons and oranges.

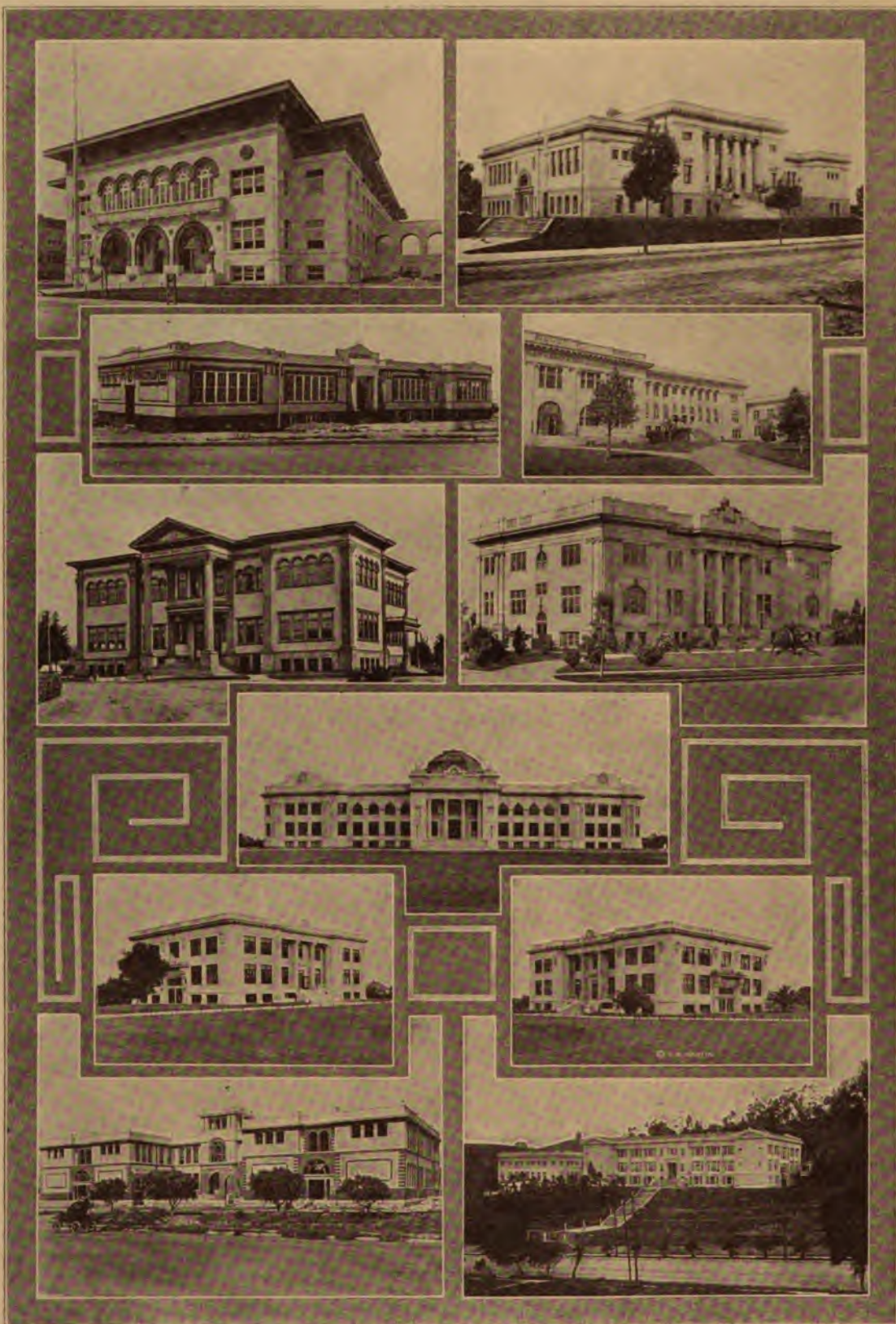
DUARTE.

Duarte lies two miles east of Monrovia, elevation 600 feet, population 700, has stores, hotel, bank, church and excellent schools.

Fruit growing is the principal industry. There are 1000 acres of bearing oranges, 147 acres of lemons and some deciduous fruit. There is a fruit



SKYLINE, LOS ANGELES—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



HIGH SCHOOLS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

packing house with a normal seasonal output of 550 cars of oranges and lemons.

The water supply of Monrovia and Duarte comes from mountain creeks and wells, is community owned and furnished at cost. Bearing orchards sell at \$1500 to \$3000 per acre.

AZUSA.

Azusa lies 23 miles east of Los Angeles on the Santa Fe and Pacific Electric railroads and good county boulevards, elevation 620 feet, population 1800. There are good stores, hotel, bank, six churches, paved streets, cement sidewalks, municipal water and lighting plants.



GOOD ROADS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



SOME OF THE CHURCHES—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



SURF BATHING—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Azusa has a weekly newspaper and a Board of Trade and a number of fraternal organizations. A union high school with 160 pupils and 10 teachers and grammar school with 360 pupils and 9 teachers and a public library. Fruit growing is the principal industry. There are 2879 acres of bearing oranges and lemons and 136 acres of other fruits. There are 3 fruit packing houses with a normal seasonal shipment of oranges and lemons of 1449 cars.

The water supply comes from wells and from the San Gabriel River, municipally and community owned, and is supplied at cost. Land values are about the same as other nearby localities.

GLENDORA.

Glendora is located 25 miles east of Los Angeles, on the lines of the Santa Fe and Pacific Electric railroads and Foothill boulevard, elevation 900 feet, population 2000, average seasonal rainfall 23 inches. There is



RESIDENCE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



FEDERAL BUILDING—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



BUSINESS STREET—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



BEACH SCENE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



BUSINESS STREET—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

a good hotel, opera house, theater, 3 banks, public hall, woman's club-house, public library, secret and social societies, one newspaper and Board of Trade.

A \$50,000 high school has 110 pupils and 10 teachers. Two elementary schools costing \$60,000 have 400 pupils and 11 teachers. There are 5 churches.

There are tributary to Glendora 4000 acres of bearing orange and lemon groves that shipped from the 3 packing houses 2200 cars of fruit for the season of 1913-14.

The water supply coming from Dalton Canyon, and from springs and wells,



RESIDENCE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

with 200 pupils, a city club, Chamber of Commerce and an artists' colony. The principal products are fruits, grain and garden truck. The chief attractions of the town are the Mission of San Gabriel founded in 1771, one of the largest grape vines in the world, and the Mission Theater in which the "Mission Play", a magnificent pageant picturing the romance and history of California, is given annually.



GRAND STAND, EXPOSITION PARK—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



THROOP INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

is community owned and costs \$15 to \$20 an acre per annum. Bearing orchards sell for \$2000 to \$3000.

SAN GABRIEL.

San Gabriel is 10 miles east of Los Angeles, elevation 410 feet, population 1600. There are stores, hotel, bank, churches and two grammar schools with 361 pupils and 16 teachers. A Parochial school in charge of the Dominican Sisters

ALHAMBRA.

Alhambra, eight miles from Los Angeles, has an elevation of 485 feet, population of 8000. There are good mercantile establishments, hotel, banks, a theater and churches. It has one high school and five graded schools, with 1450 pupils and 70 teachers, fine public library and a number of fraternal organizations.

Alhambra has fifty miles of paved streets all lighted with ornamental street

lamps. There are 3 manufacturing plants located here employing 400 men.

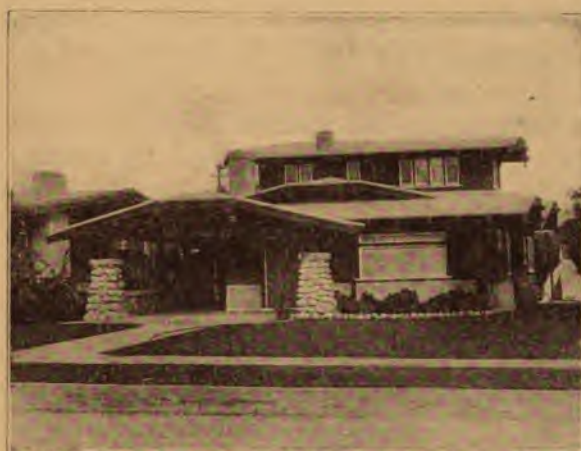
The principal crops are citrus and deciduous fruits, walnuts, hay and a large poultry industry. There is a daily and weekly newspaper and a Chamber of Commerce.

ARCADIA.

Arcadia lies 4 miles farther east, elevation 488 feet, population 1000. It is a



ALPINE TAVERN—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



BUNGALOW—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

charming locality with good stores, church and grammar school with 75 pupils and 3 teachers. Principal products are fruit and alfalfa. Water conditions and land values in these three localities are on a par with other nearby towns.

PASADENA.

Pasadena is 10 miles northeast of Los Angeles, elevation 850 feet, population 45,000. It is a winter tourist resort and the home

of millionaires as well as thousands of the less wealthy, contentedly settled for all time in modest, flower embowered homes.

Pasadena is a cheerful city. Among the amusements are 6 theaters, 7 club rooms, 4 public halls, 4 public parks, with open air concerts, polo grounds, golf links, tennis courts, ball grounds and Tournament Park. The Woman's Shakespeare Club whose house is valued at \$30,000



AUDITORIUM BUILDING—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

has an active membership of 500. The Elks Club, the Masonic Temple, the Labor Temple, the Overland Club, the Valley Hunt Club and the Y. M. C. A. are all fine buildings.

The city has metropolitan stores, a city hall, a fine public library, city band, over 100 miles of lighted streets, cement sidewalks, municipal playgrounds and plunge, municipal water and lighting plants. There are 5000 automobile owners in the city. Pasadena has 11 banks with aggregate deposits of \$16,000,000; 57 churches and two finely equipped hospitals.

A fine group of high school buildings costing \$500,000 house 1500 pupils and 90 teachers; 18 elementary schools with 4700 pupils and 253 teachers. There are 15 kindergarten buildings costing \$100,000 that have 600 pupils and 40 teachers. There are nine private schools and colleges.

Pasadena has many manufacturing industries, employing many people.



DRY DOCKS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Pasadena City contains a fraction over 11 square miles of territory. There are 1699 acres of bearing oranges and lemons, and 809 acres of other fruit. There are four fruit packing houses that ship 850 cars of lemons and oranges per year.

The water supply is abundant and is furnished at \$21 an acre per annum. Bearing orchards sell at \$2000 per acre and up.

The silver anniversary of the Rose Carnival and Battle of Flowers held in Pasadena January 1st, 1914, was witnessed by 150,000 people.

Pasadena has two daily papers, a Merchants Association, a Realty Board and a Board of Trade.

SIERRA MADRE.

Sierra Madre is a charming little city close up against the foothills, 12 miles northeast of Los Angeles, elevation from 800 to 1400 feet, population 2000, average seasonal rainfall 25 inches.

The city has stores, hotel, bank, churches, paved streets, splendid trails leading to nearby mountain resorts, with burros, saddle horses and competent guides, which may be obtained at reasonable rates. Many features combine to make the charm of Sierra Madre patent; the inspiring views, invigorating air, proximity to nearby mountains, ease with which love of outdoor life is gratified, all contribute their quota. It is a real home like community with 2 grammar schools with 180 pupils and 9 teachers.

There are fraternal organizations, social clubs, a free public library and Board of Trade.

GLENDALE.

Glendale is only 25 minutes from Los Angeles over the Pacific Electric railroad or fine boulevard, elevation of 600 feet, and many men prominent in city affairs have



RESIDENCE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

homes in this pleasing spot. All lines of retail business are well represented. The population is 8,000. There are hotels, banks, churches, public library, paved and graded streets, municipal lighting system, one daily and two weekly papers, Merchants Association, Chamber of Commerce and several clubs and fraternal organizations.



EXPOSITION BUILDING, EXPOSITION PARK
LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



RESIDENCES—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



The Masons and Odd Fellows have imposing buildings. Glendale is clean and healthful and the taste and refinement of the people is shown in the many fine homes that stretch for miles along the foothills.

The principal industry is fruit growing. There are a number of profitable poultry farms, and truck gardening is carried on quite extensively. Bearing orchards sell

COUNTRY CLUB—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

for \$2000 to \$3000 per acre; undeveloped land at \$1000 to \$2000 per acre. The water supply comes from Verdugo Canyon.

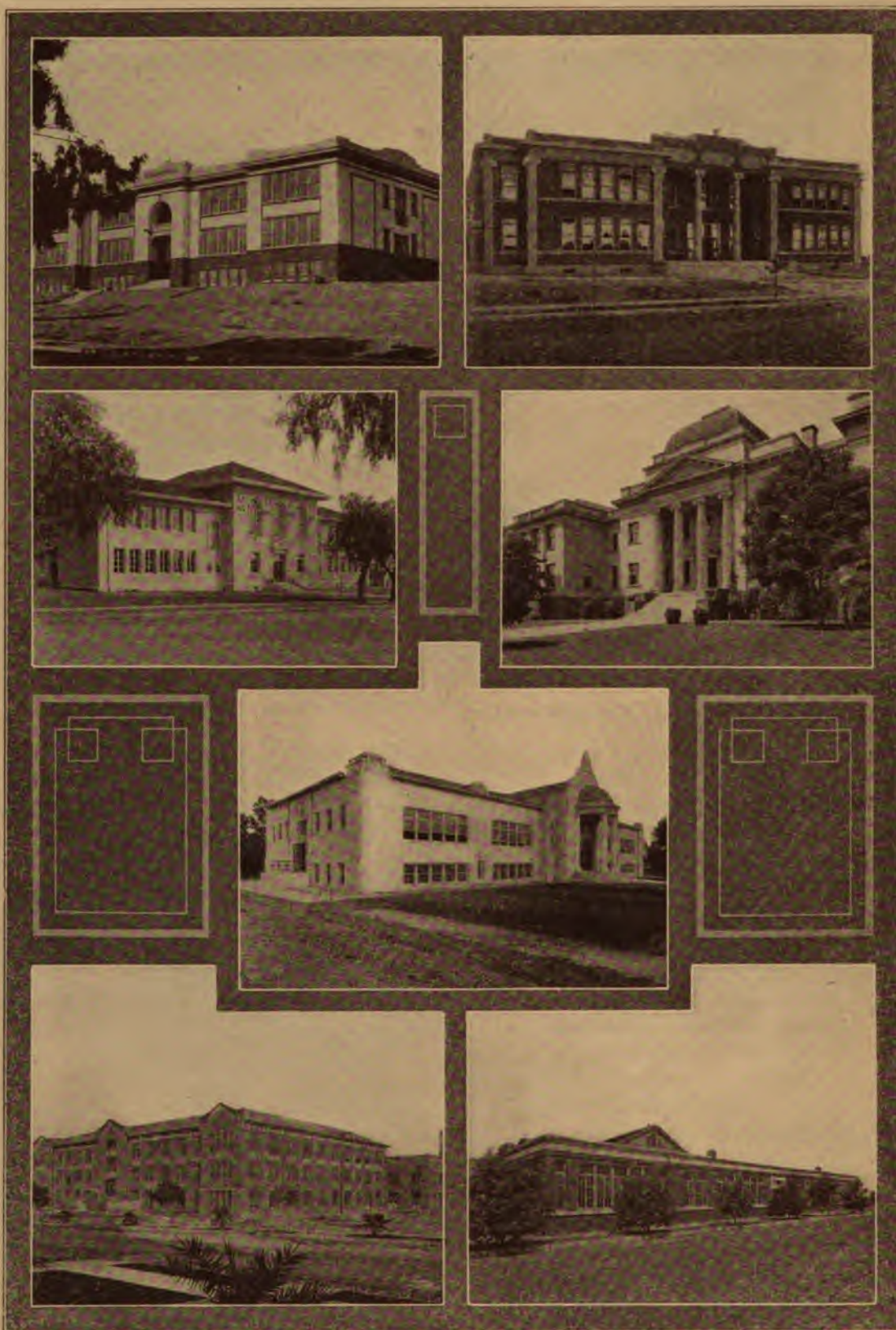
BURBANK.

Burbank lies close to the foothills 10 miles north of Los Angeles, elevation from 584 to 1200 feet; population 1800. There are many substantial business blocks, hotels, banks, lodge rooms, a theater, a weekly newspaper and Chamber of Commerce.

There is a high school with 9 teachers, a grammar school with 9 teachers and 8 fine church buildings.



COURT HOUSE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



SOME GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



HALL OF RECORDS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

The poultry industry is in the ascendancy; one large farm, has over 12,000 laying hens, and there are 18,000 more in the neighborhood. The egg output totals 360,000 dozen, worth \$97,200 per annum. There are 15 dairies with 1000 cows and the number is being rapidly increased. There are 2000 acres of wine and table grapes, also a number of apiaries located along the foothills.

The soil is decomposed granite and sandy loam, free from alkali and hardpan. There is a large acreage along the foothill slopes of ideal citrus fruit land that will come on the market with water development. The alfalfa and vegetables are irrigated from private wells ranging in depth from 65 to 150 feet, pump lift, 25 to 35 feet, cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 an acre per annum. There are 3000 acres of alfalfa yielding from 8 to 10 ton per acre each year. Alfalfa farms bring from \$800 to \$1000 per acre; bearing orchards from \$700 to \$1000 per acre. There are several thousand acres of undeveloped land available at from \$300 to \$400 per acre.



BUNGALOW COURT—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

There is a Free Library, and Mrs. Elizabeth Harriet Baldwin, a modest philanthropist, has just completed a handsome and commodious home for aged ministers and their wives, endowing it with ample income to insure the comfort of those admitted.

Burbank is well served in transportation by the Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric railroads and a splendid system of county highways, along which are grouped many fine homes. It is strictly a farming community with a wide range of products.

There are 2000 acres in peaches, appricots, berries, melons, garden truck, with hay sufficient for local use.



CATALINA ISLAND—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

SAN FERNANDO.

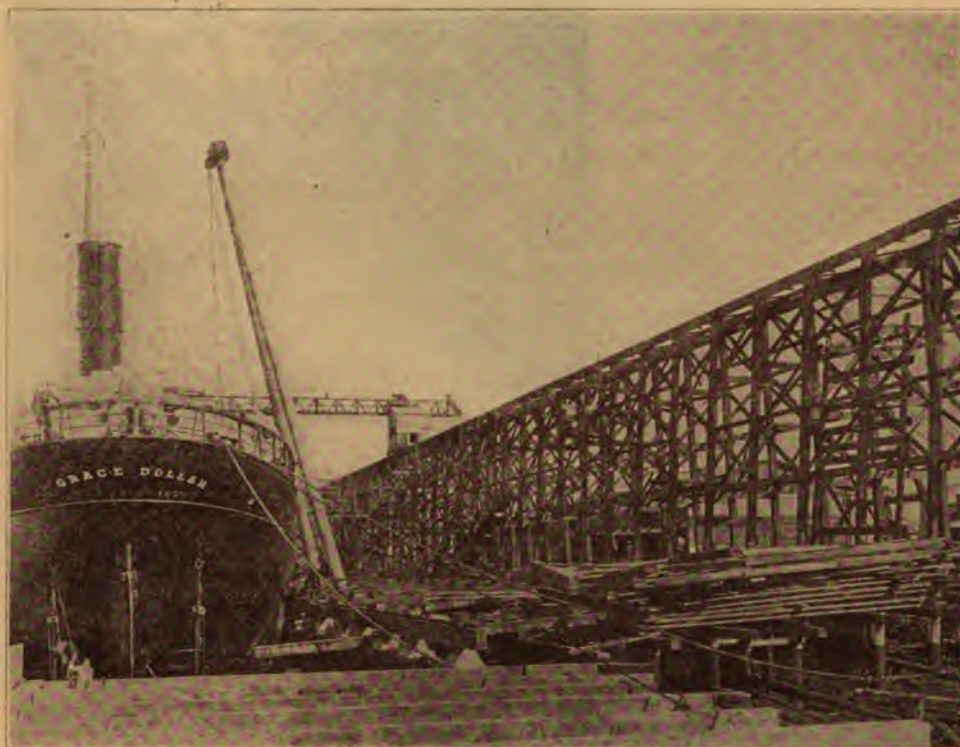
San Fernando is located 21 miles north of Los Angeles on the line of the Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric railroads, state highway and county boulevards, elevation 1200 feet, population 2500. There are hotels, banks, theaters, public hall and four church buildings.

There are fine educational facilities; a \$65,000 high school building with 125 pupils and 12 teachers, and 2 grammar school buildings costing \$110,000

with 350 pupils and 12 teachers. The principal industry is fruit growing. There are 4 packing houses that ship 380 cars of oranges and 90 cars of lemons per year. The Sylmar Olive grove of 2000 acres, the largest in the world, has a normal seasonal output of 50,000 gallons of oil and 200,000 gallons of pickled ripe olives. More than 700 acres of land in the vicinity are



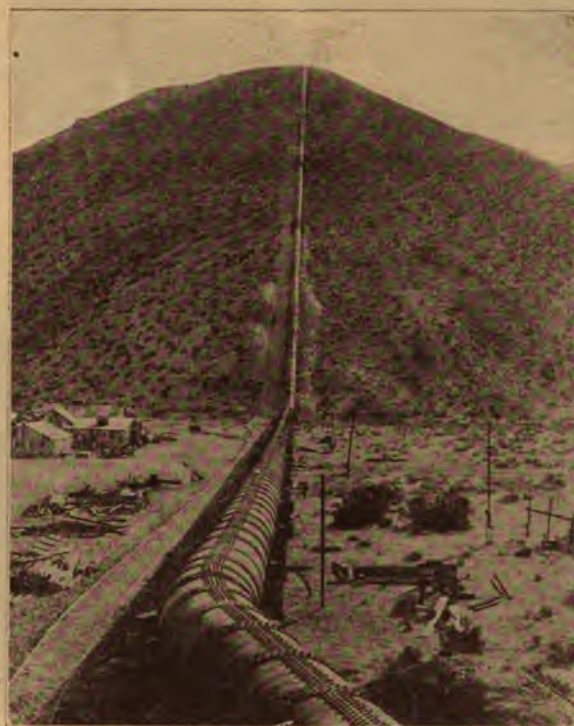
FLOWING WELL—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



SHIP BUILDING—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

devoted to melon and vegetable growing for the winter market, the tomato bringing large returns. One dairy, several poultry farms, a number of large apiaries and 15,000 acres of grain that yield 35,000 sacks of barley and 15,000 tons of hay make up the yearly crops. The source of water supply is Pacoima Canyon and wells. The cost for young orchards from one to three years old is \$10 per acre per annum; after that age the cost increases gradually to \$20 per acre per annum for full bearing orchard.

Young groves bring \$600 per acre; full bearing groves \$1500 per acre. Young lem-



LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT.

on groves bring \$1000 per acre; full bearing groves as high as \$5000 per acre. There are about 15,000 acres of unimproved land in the vicinity available at from \$400 to \$700 per acre without water.

San Fernando City has miles of finely paved, shady and well lighted streets, natural gas for domestic and manufacturing purposes, electric light and power, cheap fuel oil, the Old Mission, two newspapers, Board



SOURCE OF WATER—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT.

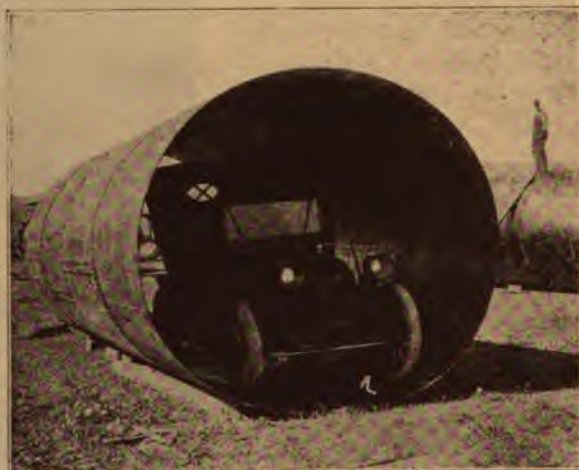
Los Angeles, elevation 2361 feet, population 525. There are a number of good stores, hotel, bank, public hall, secret societies, churches, 1 newspaper, and a Chamber of Commerce. There is a \$30,000 high school building with 40 pupils and 4 teachers and a \$20,000 grammar school building with 105 pupils and 4 teachers.

The soil grades from decomposed granite along the foothills to the south to a sandy loam passing into an

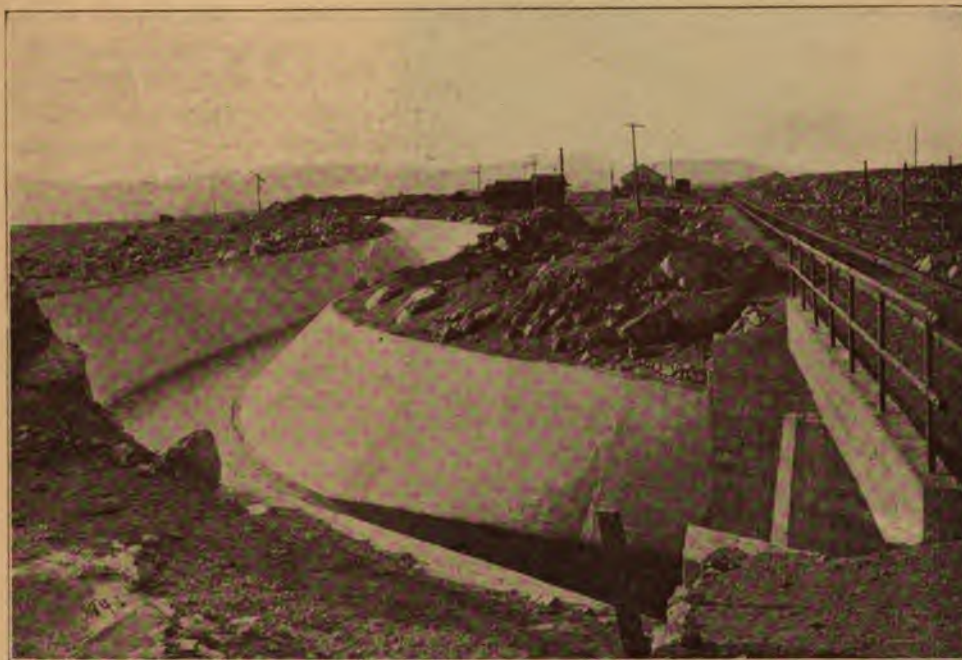
of Trade and a Chamber of Commerce.

ANTELOPE VALLEY.

Antelope Valley lies north of Los Angeles from 70 to 85 miles on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad and is 65 miles long from east to west and approximately 20 miles in width. There are a number of small towns and communities with the business center at Lancaster, 80 miles north of



LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT.

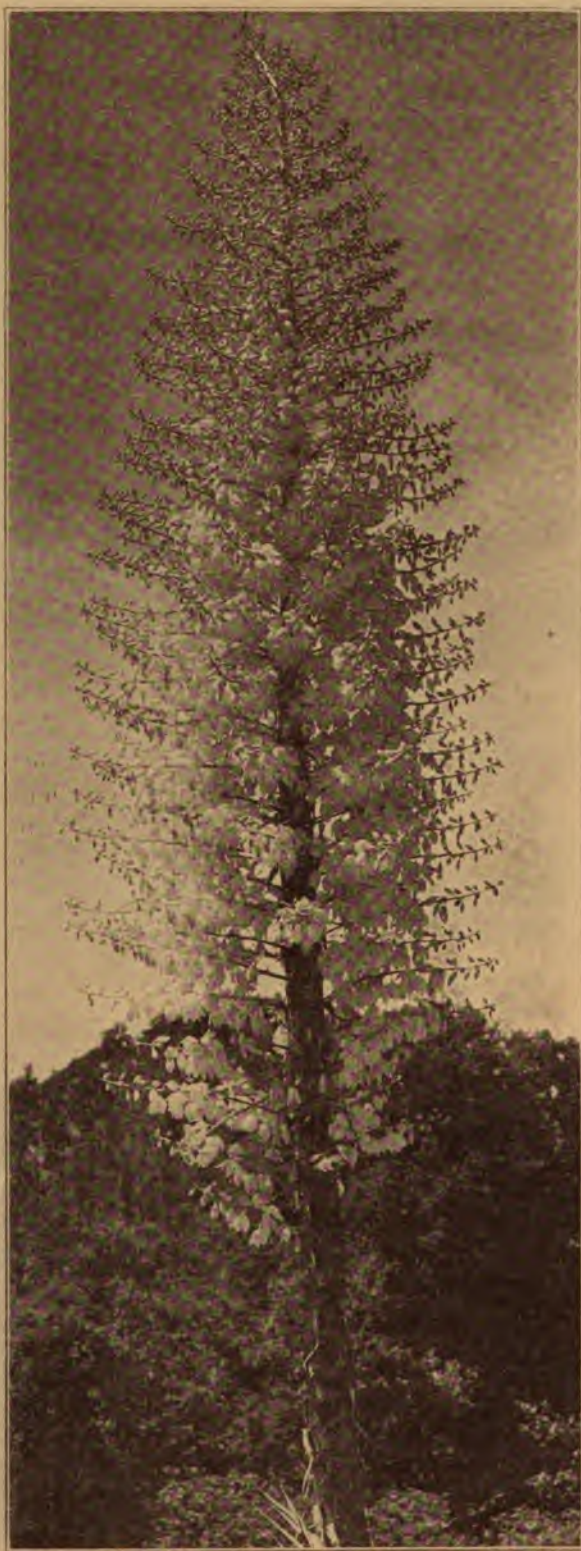


LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT.

alluvial silt. The principal products are pears, grain, alfalfa, almonds, fruits, dairying and poultry. The average seasonal rainfall varies with location. In the valley proper around Lancaster, the average is 7 inches; on the foothill slopes to the west and south it averages 17 inches. Snow falls in winter and the temperature varies from 18 degrees in the winter up to 112 degrees in



BEACH SCENE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



YUCCA—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

summer. There are now growing in the valley 500,000 pear trees, 500,000 apple trees, 3000 peach trees, 25,000 apricots, 65,000 almonds, 500 acres of grapes, 600 acres of alfalfa and 15,000 acres of grain. Alfalfa yields from 6 to 8 tons of hay per annum.

Ten miles from Lancaster lies Palmdale, a new town on the railroad with considerable improvement going on including the planting of a large acreage to young fruit trees. East of Palmdale 10 miles is Little Rock, where there are about 150 acres of bearing pear trees from 5 to 18 years old, from which were marketed for the season of 1914 four tons of fruit per acre. The water supply of Little Rock and Palmdale comes from Little Rock Canyon and private wells.

ELIZABETH LAKE.

Elizabeth Lake lies 16 miles west of Lancaster. The principal products are apples, grain and stock. On the foothill slopes to the south almonds are grown without irrigation. A crop of 150 tons of nuts was shipped in 1914.

The bee industry is profitable and there is room for expansion. The same may be said of the poultry industry, especially of turkeys, for they thrive remarkably well. Every locality has its school and church.

Over 200 wells have been drilled in the various parts

of the valley, 100 of which flow strong streams of water. The others require a pump lift of from 35 to 70 feet. The wells range in depth from 350 feet to 500 feet and many of the pumping plants supply water sufficient to irrigate from 100 to 200 acres of alfalfa. Surface water is found at Lancaster at from 5 to 10 feet, in other localities the depth is greater. The climate is healthy and there are but few uncomfortably hot days in the season. Alfalfa farms sell at from \$200 to \$300 per acre. Bearing pear orchards bring from \$2000 per acre and up; unimproved land, subject to favorable water conditions, from \$12 to \$200 per acre.

NEWHALL AND SAUGUS.

Newhall and Saugus lie 33 miles north of Los Angeles. Both have stores, hotel, church and schools. From this point a beautiful valley, stretches out north, curving to the west covering thousands of acres of rich



MOUNTAIN SCENE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

land devoted to grain, alfalfa, fruit and stock. Here lies opportunity. The land is in its virgin state. Transportation is here, all that is lacking is an industrious people who know how.

LANKERSHIM.

Lankershim, located 13 miles northwest of Los Angeles, elevation 628 feet, population 1500, has good buildings, fine shady streets, cement sidewalks, hotel, bank, theater, lodge rooms and a



MOUNTAIN CAMPING—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



MARENGO AVE.—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

acres of which are under cultivation. There are 5000 acres in fruit and nuts, 700 acres in alfalfa, 500 acres in melons and vegetables, 200 acres in potatoes, 400 acres in vineyard and the balance in hay and grain.

The demand of Los Angeles City for fresh fruit requires a large portion of the crop. The local cannery employs 250 people in season and handles 110 carloads of goods per year. The 6 drying yards with 600 people on

weekly newspaper. There are two grammar school buildings costing \$20,000 with 250 pupils and 7 teachers. There are three churches, free library, and business establishments. It is a prosperous farming section and with the exception of citrus fruits, all products common to the state are grown. The peach and apricot are the favorite.

There are 12,000 acres of land in the district, 9000



WALNUT GROVE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



OLIVE GROVE—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

their payroll turn out \$75,000 worth of the dried product each year. The walnuts, apples, pears, alfalfa, melons and vegetables are marketed locally. The alfalfa and vegetables are irrigated from private wells, all other products are grown without irrigation. There is one winery with an annual output of 60,000 gallons. The poultry industry is represented by 12,000 laying hens and there are a few hogs and



TRUCK GARDENING—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

to illuminate the entire driveway and is maintained by an annual tax on the property of the district. There is a good hotel, bank, theater, public hall, 2 fine church buildings, a number of fraternal organizations, public library, newspaper, Chamber of Commerce and an \$85,000 high school building with 50 pupils and 8 teachers. This school will specialize in agriculture and



POULTRY—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



OSTRICHES—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

dairy cows. There is a weekly newspaper and a Board of Trade.

VAN NUYS.

Van Nuys is located 19 miles northwest of Los Angeles, elevation 690 feet, population 1500. It has organized a lighting district and installed a lighting system along 40 miles of fine boulevard at a cost of \$100,000. This system contains ornamental three light posts placed near enough together

horticulture. In addition there is a \$50,000 grammar school building with 200 pupils and 6 teachers.

There is located in Van Nuys a large piano and pipe-organ factory, employing 100 people and putting out \$500,000 worth of instruments per year. There is also a cement pipe plant and sheet metal works.

The soil of this entire locality is a rich sandy loam free from alkali and hard-



PRIZE WINNERS.

irrigation. The average seasonal rainfall is 17 inches. There is one dairy, a few bees and 20,000 laying hens.

Here and at Lankershim bearing orchards bring from \$700 to \$1000 per acre; unimproved land from \$250 to \$500 per acre with 15,000 acres available.

OWENSMOUTH.

Owensmouth lies to the west of Van Nuys 10 miles and has good transportation facilities. The land has lately been put on the market, and the soil and other conditions are similar to those above described.

THE COASTAL PLAIN.

This territory lies in a crescent shape to the west of Los Angeles, extending from the low range of hills on the north to the city limits on the southeast.

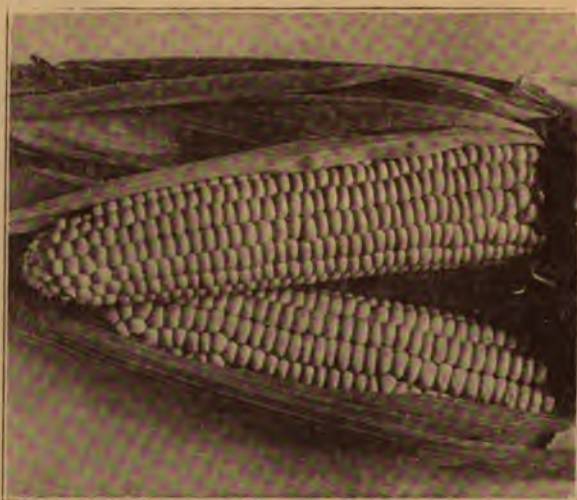
Stretching along its northern borders are located the thriving towns of Sherman, Beverley Hills and Sawtelle, the last named having a population of 2000 people and all served by the Pacific Electric railroad. These towns have the advantages of remarkably good schools and a Free Library.

At Sawtelle is located the National Soldiers' Home, a 640 acre tract of finely improved lands with commodious quarters for the 2500 inmates.

The principal products of this coastal plain are sugar

pan. There are 5000 acres of young orchards just coming into bearing.

The principal fruits grown are peaches and apricots. There are 5000 acres of alfalfa, 500 acres of melons and vegetables, 500 acres of potatoes, 300 acres of corn, 1000 acres of lima beans, 3000 acres of sugar beets and 10,000 acres of grain and hay. The alfalfa, and vegetables are irrigated from private wells, all other products are grown without



SWEET CORN.

beets, lima and black-eye beans and grain, the acreage running into many thousands. There are excellent roads all through this section.

OUTING RESORTS.

Outing days in Los Angeles County are any time from January to December. Not when, but where, to go is the question. If to the mountains there are many interesting camp grounds and some fine hotels.

SWITZER'S "Switzer-land" is located in the Arroyo Seco Royal Gorge 12 miles from Pasadena at an elevation of 3100 feet. It has tenting and cabin accommodations, fishing and hunting. Take the Pacific Electric to Pasadena, stage to Dark Canyon, saddle horse to camp.

Camp BONITO is located at the junction of Cattle Creek and San Gabriel River in the Arroyo Seco Canyon 18 miles from Azusa. The camp has long been noted for its splendid trout streams, deer range and beautiful surroundings. The camping, tenting and cabin accommodations are good and there are many amusements and pleasant side trips planned for guests. Take the Pacific Electric to Azusa where stage meets all trains.

CAMP OAK WILD is located in Arroyo Seco Canyon at an altitude of 2200 feet, 8 miles from Pasadena where stage connections are made. The trip is delightful, the surroundings pleasant and accommodations ample.

COLD BROOK CAMP is located at the base of Mt. Islip on the North Fork of the San Gabriel River, elevation 3500 feet, distance from Azusa 20 miles, where stage meets trains by appointment. The fishing and hunting are excellent and accommodations are satisfactory.

MT. WILSON HOTEL and cottages more than a mile above the sea is reached from Sierra Madre over a safe trail on horseback under competent guides; or from Pasadena over a safe auto road. There are first class accommodations either in the hotel or the 40 artistically furnished cottages.

The Carnegie Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, the largest in the world, is located on the summit and a museum containing all photography taken is a most interesting place.

MT. LOWE. To visit this charming resort one has only to follow the "Trail of the Trolley" through an enchanting though seemingly impassable land to Echo Mountain, 3500 feet above the sea where the great World's Fair Searchlight is located, then on to Ye Alpine Tavern 5000 feet above the surf. The accommodations in tent, cabin or Tavern is all that one can wish.

OPIDS CAMP is located on the West Fork of the San Gabriel River about 6 miles from Ye Alpine Tavern at an altitude of 4500 feet. The hunting and fishing are good and accommodations fine.

Verdugo, Tejunja, Santa Monica and a score of other accessible canyons offer inviting retreats.

BEACH RESORTS.

Santa Monica and Ocean Park, with a permanent population of 30,000 people, are combination home and resort beach cities, 14 miles west from Los Angeles. They have excellent transportation facilities, fine business



ORANGE GROVES—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

blocks, banks, hotels, public library, hospital, two sanitariums, ample club rooms, newspapers and Chamber of Commerce.

There is a \$250,000 high school building, fine grammar school buildings and two private schools.

In the way of amusements these cities offer the "Million Dollar Pier" with scenic railway, theater and ball room; and a score of other theaters and amusement devices. There is boating, bathing and fishing every day in the year and in addition many fine boulevards, oceanside and country drive-ways.

VENICE.

Venice with a population of 9000 people lies just south of Ocean Park and has fine business blocks, 15 hotels, theaters, ample banking facilities, notable club-rooms, public library, hospital, commodious churches, a \$250,000 Polytechnic high school building set in a 29-acre campus, 4 grammar school buildings with 1100 pupils and 35 teachers, a daily newspaper, Free Library and a Chamber of Commerce.

The business center has beautiful arcaded streets and the resident district is threaded with beautiful parked, salt water canals over whose silvery waters glide canoe, gondola, launch and motor boat. The city is completely circled by a miniature railroad operated daily. There is a fine bath house, safe bathing beach, dancing pavilion, country club house and one of the finest aquariums with its collection of Pacific coast marine life. This is the headquarters of the Marine Biological station of the University of Southern California.

Following the trend of the coast southward are Playa del Rey with pavilion and pier, El Segundo, Standard Oil pipe line pier; Hermosa Beach with 2500 people, hotels, bank, theater, churches, pavilion, fishing pier, bath house and 2 schools with 300 pupils and 11 teachers, a newspaper, Free Library and Chamber of Commerce.

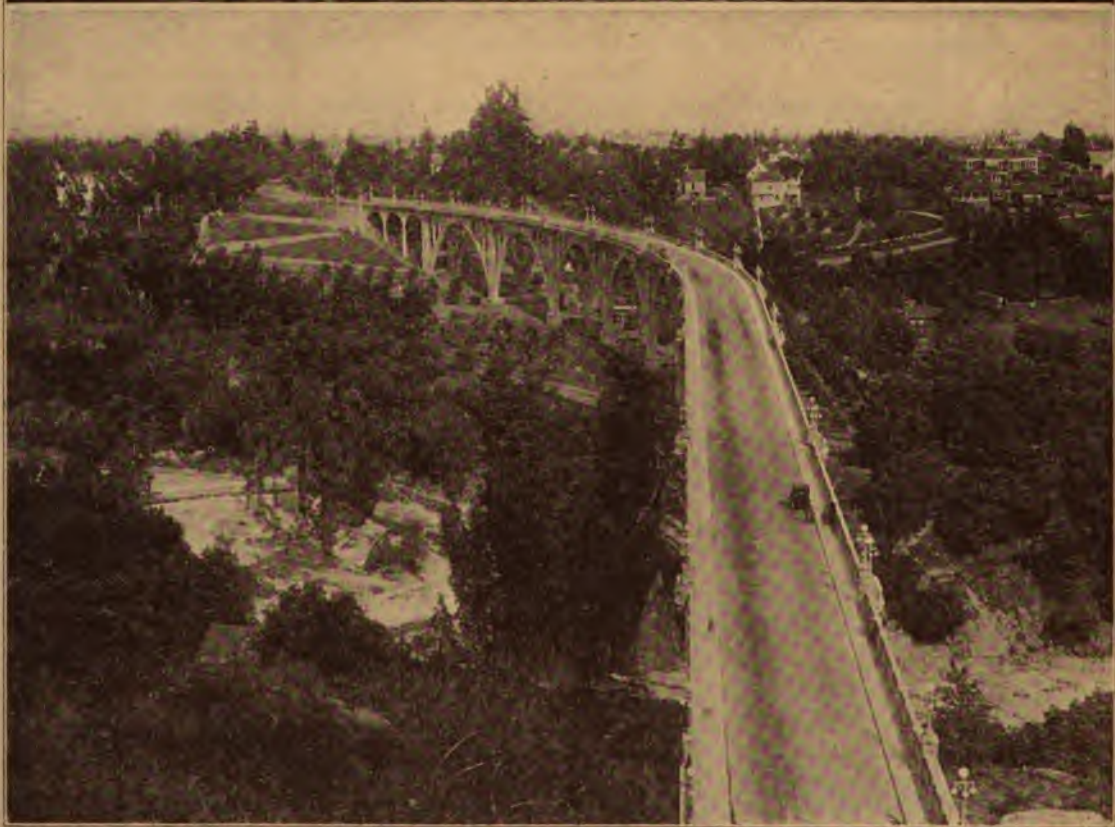
REDONDO BEACH.

Rendondo Beach with 3000 people lies just southeast of Hermosa and has good hotel accommodations, apartments, rooming houses and restaurants. A popular tent city is located only 100 feet from the beach in a beautiful park of cypress, eucalyptus and pine. There are many business blocks, banks, good theaters, public library, churches, school facilities, a city band with daily concerts, a newspaper and a Chamber of Commerce. Here also is a splendid bathhouse, a magnificent new pavilion, racing coaster, boating and fishing piers, moonstone beach and many other attractions.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

Santa Catalina Island lies 25 miles off the San Pedro and Long Beach harbors between which points excursion boats ply regularly. The water trip is delightful and the accommodations at Avalon are ample and most satisfactory.

The island contains 50,000 acres of land entirely devoted to the entertainment of pleasure seekers. Catalina is the world's most famous fishing



BRIDGES—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

resort. The gamiest fish of the seas inhabit the waters. Trails and mountain drives, golf links and tennis courts are provided for the use of the visitor and the climate is "nearly perfect" the year round.

A branch of the County Free Library furnishes the citizens and guests with current and standard literature, including periodicals and books of reference.

Most interesting hours are spent in the glass bottom boats floating over the sub-marine gardens, noting the coming and going of aquatic life.

There are water sports of all kinds and a fine bathing beach.

LOS ANGELES CITY.

The Pueblo of Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles was founded by Governor Felipe de Neve in 1781, and so remained until 1850, when it was incorporated as the City of Los Angeles. The original territory embraced in the incorporation was 28 square miles. The city has since grown through consolidation and annexation to 107.62 square miles.

Its elevation ranges from sea level at San Pedro to 1647 feet above at Mt. Hollywood. The elevation at the City Hall is 287 feet above the sea, distance 20 miles. The population is conservatively estimated at 550,000.

The assessed valuation for 1914 was \$506,829,900, and the tax rate \$1.60 on the \$100 valuation. Net bonded debt \$33,884,573.21.

The assets of the city conservatively estimated, including real estate, improvements, aqueduct water system, harbor property, school property, public parks, public playgrounds and sundries for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, aggregate \$220,000,000.

AQUEDUCT.

Among the most valuable assets is the aqueduct.

Ten years ago, the City of Los Angeles not only foresaw, but felt the need of a water supply in excess of that procurable from the Los Angeles River. Out of this necessity, in the decade that followed, came the conception, the undertaking and the final completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct. By a giant system of concrete conduits, steel pipe lines and reservoirs, mountain streams of the Sierra Nevadas have been collected and brought a distance of 255 miles for the well being of the municipality and a broad expanse of contiguous territory. The man-made water course provides not merely a domestic water supply sufficient for two millions of people, but will supply irrigation for 120 square miles of territory, and in addition makes possible the development of 120,000 horsepower of electrical energy. At the time of the inception of the project, the city had a population of less than 250,000 inhabitants. A tax of over \$115 per capita was authorized by popular ballot, the total bond issue amounting to \$24,500,000.

Nearly four years were required solely for the work of preparation. The theater of action lay in the heart of the Mohave Desert, where for a stretch of 120 miles, a railroad had to be built, hundreds of miles of roads and trails constructed along the steep mountain sides, where the course of the Aqueduct took its way, the erection of a telephone line, which with its branches, was 350 miles in length, and then the building of habitations for



LOS ANGELES HARBOR.

the army of miners, mechanics and thousands of unskilled workers whose services would be required. Once excavation of the Aqueduct was undertaken, it was carried on continuously throughout the twenty-four hours of the day. Even summer temperatures on the desert which ranged as high as 120° F. proved no deterrent. Fifty-two miles of tunnel, 21 miles of canal, 13 miles of steel, and concrete inverted siphons, and 138 miles of concrete conduit was the record of the five and one-half years. Not only was the construction accomplished within the appropriation of \$24,500,000 but it was completed well within the time promised.

With the assurance of a daily supply of nearly 300,000,000 gallons from the Owens River Valley, Los Angeles has not only overcome the one obstacle that stood in the way of her anticipated growth, but has materially provided for a rapid impetus in this direction.

The importance of the project, naturally, will always be first as a water works system for domestic and irrigation supply, but in its possibilities for the development of hydro-electrical energy the aqueduct stands among the largest and most important of the nation. Within a comparatively short distance from the city it is possible to develop approximately 100,000 horsepower. To make this power a productive asset of the municipality, \$3,500,000 has already been expended, and a power plant capable of developing 37,500 horsepower almost completed. Recently \$6,500,000 has been voted to finish the construction and provide a distribution system. To manufacturing industries, Los Angeles, through her investments in Aqueduct power production, is therefore in a position to extend a welcoming hand.

THE PORT OF LOS ANGELES.

Four things are essential for a modern port; first, a safe refuge for shipping in time of storm, and easy access at all times; second, quiet waters where vessels may dock at any time, bordered with wharves, piers, and sheds; third, terminal facilities and industrial areas for developing and handling freight; and fourth, commerce to make the port actually useful.

The Port of Los Angeles possesses all these essentials. The Bay of San Pedro originally was an open roadstead, but this defect was cured by the construction, by the United States Government at a cost of \$3,100,000 of a great breakwater nearly 200 feet thick at the base, 68 feet high and more than two miles long, and enclosing a large anchorage area. It makes a wide harbor entrance with no bar whatever, and a ship can enter it at any time and find quiet anchorage within.

From the open roadstead originally a channel extended several miles inland, spreading out into a wide lagoon. This lagoon has now been converted into channels and basins with thirty feet of water at low tide, and a large frontage of wharves, with transit sheds and railroad terminals to serve them.

The business center of Los Angeles is twenty miles from the water front, and the former city boundaries were originally far from the harbor. The city, however, found it necessary to improve the port, but in order to do so the port had to be brought within its boundaries. As a result the harbor



DRAW BRIDGE, LOS ANGELES HARBOR.



SUNSET—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

towns of Wilmington and San Pedro voted to become part of the City of Los Angeles, and the city pledged itself to spend ten million dollars in ten years in harbor development. Of this amount five and one-half millions have been voted in bonds, with which channels have been dredged, tidelands and submerged lands have been filled, wharves and transit sheds have been built, and railway terminals and paved waterfront approaches have been provided.

There is a total of more than six miles of wharves in the harbor. The waterfront, measured on government harbor lines, aggregates more than twenty miles, and this can be largely increased by the construction of slips.

The opening of the Panama Canal means much to this coast and already the trade between Los Angeles and Atlantic coast ports is growing at a tremendous rate.

Los Angeles is the greatest import lumber port in the world, its lumber business amounting to 720,000,000 feet in 1912.

FACTS ABOUT LOS ANGELES HARBOR.

Municipal wharves with 35 feet water	2,920 lin. ft.
Municipal wharves with 30 feet water.....	3,055 lin. ft.
Total wharf frontage in harbor, all classes.....	30,820 lin. ft.
Municipal transit sheds in outer harbor.....	180,000 sq. ft.
Municipal transit sheds in inner harbor.....	202,500 sq. ft.

All municipal wharves and sheds are accessible by railroad and motor truck highways.

About 70 companies have ships calling at the harbor regularly.

Expended by United States Government on harbor.....	\$5,600,000
Expended or voted by City of Los Angeles	5,500,000
City of Los Angeles obligated to spend an additional.....	4,500,000
Net tonnage of vessels entering harbor for year ending June	

30, 1914	2,759,274 tons
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Total tonnage of commodities for same period.....	1,682,794 tons
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Pilotage is optional for all shipping.

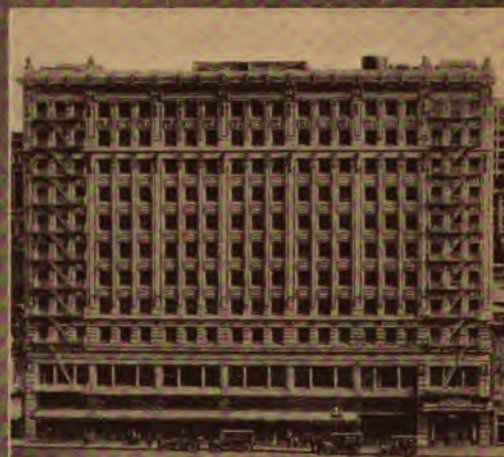
Pilotage fees per foot draft inward and outward	\$1.00
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Pilotage fees per net registered ton01
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Wharfage rates according to commodity, per ton, 2½c to 10c.

Rates for dockage:

Under 10 tons	Exempt
10 tons to 50 tons .....	.2c a ton
51 " " 100 "	\$2.00
101 " " 150 "	3.00
151 " " 200 "	4.00
201 " " 300 "	5.00
301 " " 400 "	6.00
401 " " 500 "	7.00
501 " " 600 "	8.00
601 " " 700 "	9.00



A FEW HOTELS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

701 tons to 800 tons.....	10.00
801 " " 1000 "	11.00
1001 " " 1200 "	12.00
1201 " " 1500 "	13.00
1501 " " 1800 "	14.00
1800 " " 2100 "	15.00

One-half cent per ton for each ton over 2100 tons.

All pilotage, dockage and wharfage fees are fixed by the City of Los Angeles.

The following figures show the increase in the port business within twelve years, exclusive of the lumber receipts.

	1902	1914
Ships calling at the harbor	965	3,919
Net tonnage of the same.....	356,371	2,759,274
Tons of merchandise handled	14,167	693,479

PUBLIC PARKS.

There are 8 public parks of note in the city containing 4087 acres of land. They are all improved and provide 22 miles of fine driveways, 35 miles of attractive walks and 46.6 acres of charming lakes.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

There are 8 public playgrounds enticingly equipped, containing 69.59 acres of land valued at \$282,465, and 16 vacation or summer centers, where the children also congregate for amusement.

EXPOSITION PARK.

The show place extraordinary of Los Angeles, is unquestionably the Exposition Park, comprising approximately 120 acres, close to the business section of the city and reached by ten different trolley lines. This Park belonging to the State of California, comprises an aggregation of varied interests, such as are not found anywhere else in the United States.

Facing the main entrance, is a State Exposition Building, 324 feet long by 124 feet wide, constructed of tapestry brick with terra cotta trimmings and tile roof, in which will be housed for all time exhibits of the resources and industries of the entire state, scientifically classified and installed.

This institution has its own shops, photographic department, free reading room, a research library where tourists, home-seekers and investors may learn anything known concerning the resources and industries of the state.

On the west side of the sunken gardens, with be found the Museum of History, Science and Art, in which the County of Los Angeles has invested nearly \$400,000. This is a fire proof building, 270 feet long, 50 feet wide, with a central wing 170 feet long by 50 feet wide, constructed of tapestry brick. This building contains the celebrated fossils from the La Brea Fossil Beds, which are attracting scientists from all over the world.

At the east end of the sunken gardens, 1000 feet from the Museum has been constructed by the state, the Seventh Regiment Armory, being a

three story brick building 280 feet long by 213 feet wide, in which is housed the Seventh Regiment, California National Guard, Field Battery "A", and the United States Hospital and Marine Corps.

There is an athletic field containing 40 acres in which are six baseball diamonds, ten tennis courts, polo field, hockey field, football field and a partially constructed sunken stadium, which when completed will seat 30,000 people. This stadium, is to be equipped with running track, swimming pool and all other necessary accessories. There is an automobile parking space which will accommodate 1000 automobiles. There is a running track 30 feet wide, and nearly one mile in length and outside of this a speedway one mile in length. Over on the south side of the park is the new steel and concrete grandstand, costing \$50,000. This grandstand is flanked with a row of stables for the housing of race horses. In the southwest corner of the park, is a picnic ground, covering about five acres, beautifully shaded by pepper trees, and equipped with drinking fountains, barbecue pit, and other attractive features.

In the southeast corner of the park is a children's playground of about seven acres, which is independent of the main athletic field. This playground is reserved exclusively for mothers and children.

Visitors to this park are welcome at all times, and under the State Law no charge for admission can ever be made to the State Exposition Building or the immediate grounds.

STREETS AND SEWERS.

There are 1440 miles of streets in the city, 166 miles paved with asphaltum, of which 62 miles are boulevard. There are 675 miles of sewers. The city government spent on streets and sewers the sum of \$3,998,725.09.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The schools of Los Angeles in buildings, equipment and method of instruction are counted among the best to be found anywhere.

The Southern California University has a fine group of buildings pleasantly located.

The State Normal School located in Los Angeles has a building valued at \$800,000, a student body of 1,913, a teaching faculty of 80.

The public schools, including high, elementary and kindergarten have an average daily attendance of 60,000 pupils and a staff of 2,400 teachers. There are 67 private educational institutions, 14 musical clubs, 8 German singing societies, 17 other singing societies, 19 theaters and 107 moving picture shows. There are over 355 church buildings in the city. The Public Library contains 227,894 volumes with a circulation of 1,559,359 volumes a year. Besides the main library there are fifteen branches, five play ground libraries and 69 deposit stations. With a staff of 116, the library carries on the usual activities of such an institution. It has an annual income of \$159,837 based on a .4 of a mill tax.

There are 10 auditoriums and public halls, the largest with a seating capacity of 5000 people. All the secret and fraternal organizations are well represented, many of them with imposing buildings.



SOME FIRE APPARATUS—LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

BUSINESS.

Los Angeles has metropolitan stores, 50 fine hotels and over 800 good commercial, family and apartment hotels with ample accommodations for 150,000 guests.

There are 36 banking institutions with deposits aggregating \$170,380,642.

STREET RAILWAYS.

There are 365 miles of electric railway in the city and 1100 miles of electric suburban lines radiating from the Pacific Electric station. Some of the suburban lines have four tracks.

A greater number of cars arrive and depart from the Pacific Electric station daily than from any other electric station in the world.

CLIMATE.

The United States Weather Bureau's record from July 1877 to December 31, 1913, shows the following temperatures and rainfall.

Mean.

Jan., 55; Feb., 55; March, 57; April, 60; May, 62; June, 66; July, 70; Aug., 71; Sept., 69; Oct., 65; Nov., 61; Dec., 65; Annual, 62.

Mean Maximum.

Jan., 65.2; Feb., 65.4; March, 66.4; April, 69.5; May, 69.9; June, 75.4; July, 80.7; Aug., 81.1; Sept., 80.4; Oct., 76.3; Nov., 72.6; Dec., 68.1; Annual, 72.6.

Mean Minimum.

Jan., 45.7; Feb., 46.3; March, 47.8; April, 49.9; May, 52.3; June, 55.8; July, 59.2; Aug., 60.1; Sept., 58; Oct., 54.4; Nov., 50.5; Dec., 46.5; Annual, 52.2.

Highest during year since beginning of record 109 on July 25, 1891.

Lowest during year since beginning of record 28 on Feb. 6, 1883.

Precipitation.

July, 0.01; Aug., 0.03; Sept., 0.13; Oct., 0.70; Nov., 1.29; Dec., 2.74; Jan., 2.98; Feb., 3.01; March, 3.11; April, 0.98; May, 0.44; June, 0.08; Seasonal, 15.49.

Weather.

Average number days with 0.01 inch rain.

Jan., 7; Feb., 7; March, 7; April, 3; May, 2; June, 1; July, 0; Aug., 1; Sept., 2; Oct., 3; Nov., 3; Dec., 4; Total for year, 40.

Total number days during year: Clear, 157, Partly clouded, 152; Cloudy, 56.

The Automobile Club of Southern California, Realty Board, Hotel-men's Association, Industrial Bureau, Chamber of Mines and Oils, Merchants and Manufacturers Association or the Chamber of Commerce will furnish additional information in regard to Los Angeles County along their respective lines of effort whenever requested to do so.

Orange County



RANGE COUNTY was created March 11th, 1889, out of the southeast portion of Los Angeles County. It is bounded on the south by San Diego County, on the east by Riverside County, on the north by Los Angeles County and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and contains 780 square miles of territory (499,200 acres), 431,625 acres of which are found on the assessment rolls of the County, leaving but 67,575 acres non-taxable, and much of that is in a government forest reserve.

Of the 431,625 acres on the assessment rolls of the County there are but 172,041 acres of land in cultivation. This could easily be doubled by the development and conservation of the county's water supply. Here is opportunity still beckoning to homeseekers.

The total value of all property in the county as shown by the assessment rolls for 1914 is \$54,546,951, and the total tax rate on outside property, including state, county, schools and roads for 1914, is \$1.40 on the \$100 valuation. The total bonded debt of the county is \$1,414,000. A conser-



GOOD ROADS—ORANGE COUNTY.



GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—ORANGE COUNTY.

vative estimate for the year 1914 places the population of the county at 52,000.

To the man or the woman who has felt the lure of the Southland and has "penetrated the vale" that divides assurance from doubt, the story of "rare" things appeals with especial force. The avocado has been grown successfully here for so many years and

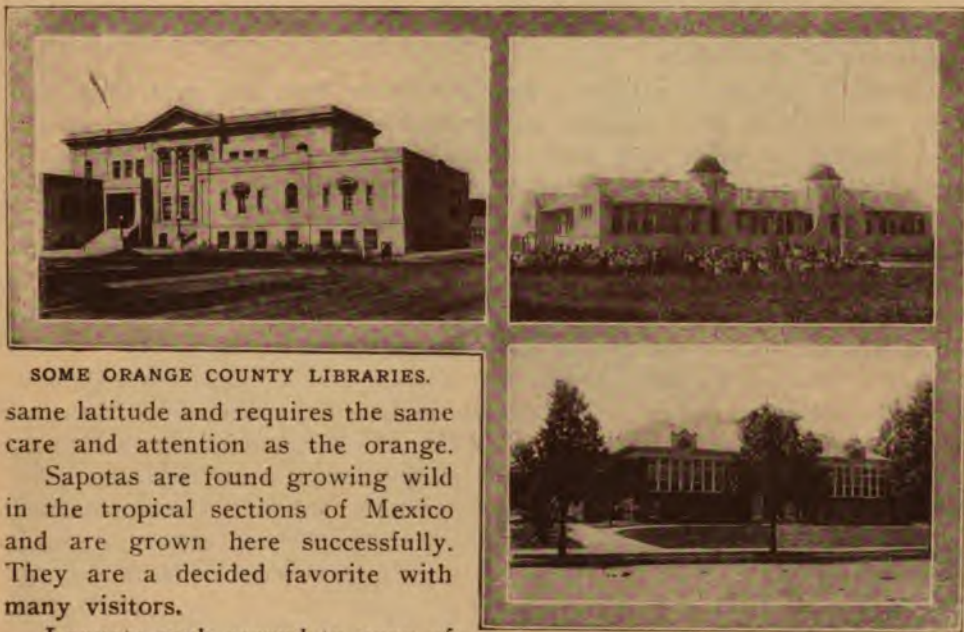
with such certainty of profit that it has become as firmly rooted in our esteem as a money getter as has the walnut or the orange.

Avocados can be successfully grown in many sections of Orange County and especially near the foothills where frost visitations are almost unknown. The fruit finds ready market in Los Angeles at from three to nine dollars per dozen.

Japanese Persimmons are coming into favor rapidly, especially the better sorts. One man has marketed an average of \$1200 an acre from his persimmon orchard for the past two years. The Cherimoya is a delicious fruit and will some day become exceedingly popular. It succeeds in the



AN ORANGE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.



SOME ORANGE COUNTY LIBRARIES.

same latitude and requires the same care and attention as the orange.

Sapotas are found growing wild in the tropical sections of Mexico and are grown here successfully. They are a decided favorite with many visitors.

Loquats rank second to none of the rare fruits grown in this climate. The better kinds are always in demand. The Loquat, in the opinion of many people, ranks the Guava in making of jells and jams.

The Feijoa was discovered growing wild in the table lands of Peru, and will stand a trifle more cold than the orange. The flavor of this fruit is quite similar to the pineapple and it will bear shipment to the Atlantic seaboard cities quite satisfactorily.



A COAST SCENE—ORANGE COUNTY.

Guavas are used almost exclusively for jelly and the demand keeps well in advance of the supply.

Citron of commerce attains a size and flavor here that will some day make the growing of it popular and profitable.

A number of other new fruits have lately been introduced and only await the consensus of opinion before gaining popularity.

All the different varieties of oranges are grown in the county, but the Valencia is the favorite. There is a combination of soil and climatic conditions found here that lends to the Valencia its highest flavor, color and keeping qualities and permits the fruit to be left on the tree until late in the fall if desired, thus insuring the highest market price.

A few favored localities are almost exclusively devoted to the lemon, while the walnut is a general favorite throughout the county.

Deciduous fruits thrive, the apricot being the favorite in most localities. Celery claims the exclusive attention of many farmers in the rich peat lands southwest of the county seat and chili peppers, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage and other garden truck are grown extensively in many localities.

The following data on fruit acreage in the county has been furnished by the County Horticultural Commissioner.

Kind	Bearing Acres	Non-bearing Acres	Total Acres
Oranges	7240	3287	10,520
Lemons	1310	1444	2,754
Apricots	1111	155	1,266
Apples	100	75	175
Peaches	55	33	88
Olives	183		183
Walnuts	4000	2040	6,040
Miscellaneous Fruits			600
Total			21,626

The County Assessor, reports the following acreage in crops:

	Acres		Acres
Raisin grapes	290	Beans	35,000
Wine grapes	350	Sugar Beets	50,000
Wheat	600	Chili Peppers	3,000
Oats	7,000	Sweet Potatoes	1,000
Corn	375	Berries	200
Barley	31,000	Tomatoes	500
Hay (grain)	11,000	Cabbage	2,000
Alfalfa	3,600	Vegetables	600
Potatoes	2,000	Misc. products	250
Celery	1,650		150,415

Total acreage in above reports 172,041.



COURT HOUSE—ORANGE COUNTY.



A RESIDENCE STREET—ORANGE COUNTY.

The assessment rolls of the county show 7642 horses, 2761 mules, 760 hogs, 3000 colonies of bees and 1950 dozen poultry.

There are 411 active oil wells in the county with an output for January, 1914, of 1,052,286 barrels of oil, which is a fair monthly average for the year, though it is very probable that the new wells coming in will increase the output to 1,250,000 barrels per month. The January average, however, would give an annual output of 12,627,432 barrels; valued at \$9,470,574.

Bulletin No. 65, page 53, State Mineralogist report of 1912 (latest at hand) credits Orange County with \$5250 for natural gas, \$9100 for brick, \$3400 for clay, \$688 for sand glass. The output and value here given has more than doubled since the report was issued, especially in natural gas. There is enough natural gas going to waste to run every factory and pumping plant in the county.

The stone industry must be added to the above figures, increasing the amount \$21,284 or a total of \$39,722.

There is in the county, gold, silver, lead, iron and coal, though the prospects have never been legitimately exploited.

The value of the products of Orange County for 1914 is as follows:

Gasoline	\$ 985,500	Wheat	15,000
Cream	100,000	Oats	140,000
Poultry and eggs	1,638,000	Corn	18,750
Oil	9,470,574	Barley	620,000
Mineral products	68,944	Grain hay	114,800
Bees and honey	100,000	Alfalfa	162,000
Manufactured products	1,507,951	Chili	300,000
Live stock	300,000	Potatoes	200,000
Fish	50,000	Sweet potatoes	200,000
Oranges	2,534,000	Celery	495,000
Lemons	458,500	Cabbage	120,000
Apricots (dried)	200,000	Tomatoes	30,000
Apples	10,000	Berries	20,000
Peaches	6,875	Beans	1,848,000
Olives	37,500	Sugar beets	3,025,000
Walnuts	900,000	Sugar	6,162,464
Misc. fruits	60,000	Wine and beers	125,000
Grapes	11,600		
		Total	\$32,035,464

In 1914 there were harvested 50,000 acres of sugar beets yielding an average of 11 tons per acre or 550,000 tons. The value of which was an average of \$5.50 per ton or \$3,025,000.

The five sugar factories of the county converted this crop into 154,061,624 pounds of sugar valued at \$4.00 per 100 pounds or \$6,162,464. These five factories employ jointly 1325 people during the refining season (100 days), the pay roll for which amounts to \$441,250.



RESIDENCE—ORANGE COUNTY.

Aside from the five sugar factories there are in the county 26 fruit packing houses, 6 walnut packing houses, 2 fruit and vegetable canneries, one with an output of 20,000 cases of goods annually, the other just started, 12 chili drying plants, 9 grain warehouses, 1 linoleum and oil cloth factory, 1 broom factory, 1 brewery, 4 wineries, 2 brick yards, 6 cement pipe plants, 3 stone and marble plants, 2 flour meal and cereal product mills, 1 auto tire factory, 1 rug factory, 2 oil refineries, 4 plants for extracting gasoline from the natural gas with an output of 27,000 gallons per day, or 9,855,000 gallons per annum.

There are now 60,000 acres of land in the county under irrigation and this can easily be doubled. There is a large acreage that requires no irrigation for any kind of a crop.

The educational facilities of the county have kept pace with its progress. The following data has been furnished by the County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Number of high school districts in county.....	5
Number of teachers employed	92
Average daily attendance	1389
Value of high school buildings and equipment.....	\$863,000
Elementary schools	48
Average daily attendance	4807
Value of school buildings and equipment.....	\$631,383



SOME OF THE CHURCHES—ORANGE COUNTY.



MODJESKA HOME—ORANGE COUNTY.

The various Women's Clubs of Orange County take an active interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the county. Nearly every city has its club, the county having a federation of women's clubs.

GOOD ROADS.

Orange County is noted for its great system of good roads, which makes travelling a pleasure for the 3400 auto owners in the county. These roads were built with the proceeds of a Road Bond issue of \$1,270,000 in addition to the state highway which extends through the entire county.

SANTA ANA, THE COUNTY SEAT.

Santa Ana is the seat of county government, located 35 miles southeast of Los Angeles at an altitude of 128 feet above the sea, average seasonal rainfall 15 inches.

The city proper has a population of 15,000 people, and in the matter of transportation facilities is served by the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric Railroads. It is the center of the county good roads with the state highway as the main thoroughfare.

In educational facilities Santa Ana ranks high. The high school group consists of three large modern completely equipped buildings costing \$286,000. This group occupies an 18 acre campus. A sufficient amount of land has been set apart for agricultural and horticultural experiments and a competent instructor has been provided for special training along that line. There are also eight splendid elementary school buildings.



ONE OF FIVE SUGAR FACTORIES—ORANGE COUNTY



STREET SCENE—ORANGE COUNTY.



ONE OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS—ORANGE COUNTY.

There are 2 ice and cold storage plants, 1 iron and brass foundry, 3 machine repair shops, 4 planing mills, 1 artificial stone plant, 2 marble and granite works and 1 brick yard.

Santa Ana has 16 miles of paved streets, 50 miles of graded streets, 100 miles of cement sidewalks, 2 parks, and a speedway.

The county court house, costing \$161,000, county jail, costing \$30,000, and detention home, costing \$4000, are all located in the city. The county farm and hospital, valued at \$100,000, is located just outside the city limits.

There are 2 daily and one weekly newspapers and an active Chamber of Commerce. The Orange County Associated Chambers of Commerce is an active body composed of representatives from each of 19 organizations from various sections of the county.



HAULING BEANS—ORANGE COUNTY.



AN OIL DISTRICT—ORANGE COUNTY.



ORANGE PICKERS—ORANGE COUNTY.

GARDEN GROVE.

Garden Grove is six miles west of Santa Ana with every product common to the county. The town is 86 feet above sea level, and for transportation, the Pacific Electric Railroad furnish ample accommodations. There is 1 hotel, 1 apartment, 1 rooming house and restaurant. There are a number of substantial business blocks, a bank, 6 churches and a number of fraternal organizations.

There is a fine grammar school building costing \$25,000.

The town is supplied with natural gas and has good paved streets and a weekly newspaper.

There is a large walnut packing house that shipped 500 tons of nuts worth \$150,000. There is one chili pepper drying plant that handled the crop of 2000 acres. Improved lands in the vicinity can be purchased at from \$500 to \$1000 per acre. There are no unimproved lands in the district.

Source of water supply, private pumping plants from wells with an average depth of 180 feet, average pump lift 40 feet. A pumping plant can be installed at a cost of about \$1500 and a good 12 inch cased well will produce about 80 miners inches of water. The average cost of irrigation in this region from private pumping plants is about \$7.50 per acre per annum.



FRUIT DRYING—ORANGE COUNTY.



TOMATO VINE.

WESTMINSTER.

Westminster lies west of Santa Ana about 10 miles and is a thriving village with ample school accommodations, 2 churches and other conveniences. This is strictly



ALFALFA—ORANGE COUNTY.



WALNUT GROVE—ORANGE COUNTY.

a farming community with hundreds of acres of sugar beets, beans, alfalfa, grain, dairies and poultry with quite a vegetable industry.

There are about 10,000 acres of land tributary to the village all in cultivation. Improved lands bring from \$300 to \$600 per acre.



SUGAR FACTORY—ORANGE COUNTY.

HUNTINGTON BEACH.

Huntington Beach lies 12 miles southwest of Santa Ana, is incorporated and has a population of 2000 people. It is pleasantly located on the bluff overlooking the ocean, has substantial business blocks and good oiled and paved streets. There is a splendid \$25,000 high school building set in a 10 acre campus, improved and equipped for popular athletic sports.



INTERIOR ORANGE PACKING HOUSE.

Huntington Beach has an electric lighted, concrete municipal pleasure and fishing pier, 1315 feet long and 25 feet wide, costing \$70,000. There are 5 good church buildings and a \$10,000 public library with 3500 volumes.

Huntington Beach is a city of substantial homes surrounded on three sides by a rich and productive territory. The Holly Sugar Factory costing \$1,250,000, employing 400 men in season, slicing the beets from 12,000 acres and converting them into sugar worth \$1,000,000 per annum, is located just outside the city limits. A linoleum and oil cloth factory has just been erected and put in operation, and when fully completed will cost \$200,000 and give employment to 250 people. The Pacific Broom factory has a plant here employing 15 people with annual production of \$180,000. Los Bolsa Drain Tile factory employs 10 men and has an annual output valued at \$25,000.



ORANGE PACKING HOUSE.

The famous celery fields known as the peat lands adjoin the city. Here are 1650 acres of as rich land as the world can boast devoted to this one crop that returned the growers in one year \$150,000.

Improved lands bring from \$400 to \$700 per acre. Unimproved from \$300 to \$600.

The city is served by the Pacific Electric Railroad and there are good roads radiating to all points and a coast boulevard connects all branch towns.



HAULING BEANS TO WAREHOUSE.

NEWPORT BEACH.

Newport Beach, within the limits of which are East Newport, West Newport and Balboa, is a popular seaside resort located 10 miles southwest of Santa Ana. It has 2 good hotels, apartments, rooming houses and cot-



A DAIRY HERD—ORANGE COUNTY.



A ROSE TREE—ORANGE COUNTY.

tages available for use of transient visitors. There are 2 pleasure and fishing piers, 3 pavilions, boating and bathing.

There are good business blocks with well filled stores, a bank, a newspaper and a Chamber of Commerce. There is a splendid brick grammar school building.

There was marketed from this place 627,146 pounds of fish for which was received \$36,060. The Jew fish, Tuna, Halibut, Sea Bass, Black Bass, Rock Cod and Smelt are the principal varieties that frequent the waters of Newport Beach.

Newport Beach has many attractions. The people are lovers of clean sport and the South Coast Yacht Club House is the scene of many pleasant gatherings. The Orange County Club house, located just outside the city, has refined fittings and an artistic appearance.

On the Mesa rising above the city there are 250 acres of walnuts, 400 acres of lemons, 100 acres of Valencia oranges, 250 acres of deciduous fruits, 3000 acres of lima beans, 3000 acres of grain and 75 acres of melons and vegetables.

Partially improved lands can be purchased at from \$750 to \$1000 per acre. The orchards are all young, just coming into bearing. Unimproved lands bring from \$400 to \$500 per acre.

The water supply comes from wells at an average depth of 365 feet, average pump lift 25 feet; the cost is nominal.



AN OIL FIELD—ORANGE COUNTY.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

San Juan Capistrano is located 27 miles south of Santa Ana on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad and on the state highway at an elevation of 103 feet above the sea; tributary population 500 people. There are stores, postoffice, Woodmen's Hall, hotel and a grammar school.

There are 500 acres of fruit and nuts, principally walnuts, 14,000 acres of grain, 2000 acres of beans, many acres of vegetables and 5000 head of range cattle. There are a number of apiaries and a few poultry farms.

San Juan Capistrano was founded by the Franciscan Fathers and the old mission bearing that name occupies a prominent site in the town.

EL TORO.

El Toro lies 18 miles southeast of Santa Ana on the Santa Fe railroad and has store, postoffice, hotel, school, church and 2 large warehouses.

There is quite an acreage in olives, walnuts, citrus fruits and beans, but the big acreage is in grain. A large number of cattle are pastured in the nearby hills and there are a few bees and small poultry farms.

SAN JOAQUIN RANCH.

The San Joaquin Ranch with its countless acres spreading out from the mountains to the sea lies just north of El Toro and stretches out to Tustin on the north.

Irvine is the principal railroad station and has good store, church, school, hotel and 2 large warehouses for grain and beans. More than 20,000 acres



OIL DERRICKS—ORANGE COUNTY.

of this vast estate is devoted to beans. There is some grain, alfalfa and sugar beets grown and there are thousands of cattle pastured on the range.

In walnuts, apricots, olives, lemons and oranges there are some 2500 acres. The water supply comes from Santiago Canyon and from pumping plants established on the ranch and is procured at nominal cost.

TUSTIN.

Tustin is one of the oldest orange and walnut producing sections in the county, with stores, church, bank, schools and other conveniences. It is not a city, it is a community of happy homes owned by prosperous and contented people.

Tustin is literally walled in with forests of lemons, oranges, walnuts and apricots and carpeted with hundreds of acres of beans, beets, alfalfa and vegetables. It is the natural home of the Klondyke walnut. Three fruit packing houses handle the fruit crop.

The water supply comes from the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation system and private wells at the same cost as other districts under the system. Improved land brings from \$2000 to \$3000 per acre. There is no unimproved land.

ORANGE.

Orange is located 3 miles north of Santa Ana at an altitude of 160 feet, average seasonal rainfall 15 inches. In transportation the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric railroads give ample service and a splendid system of boulevards radiate in every direction.



GOOD ROADS—ORANGE COUNTY.

Orange has a population of 4750 people, 4 banks, 3 hotels, apartments, restaurants and the usual number of mercantile establishments common to a thriving little city. There is a public library, 8 churches, 3 theaters, public hall, club rooms and the usual number of fraternal and secret organizations, some of which own their buildings.

Here as elsewhere in the county, we find splendid educational facilities. A group of high school buildings have just been completed at a cost of \$75,000. Three good buildings have been provided for scholars in the intermediate grades.

The city, as its name implies, is located in the heart of the orange belt and 5 fruit packing houses handle the immense crop. One walnut packing house ships 350 tons of nuts annually. A large vegetable packing and shipping company in the neighborhood sends to market annually more than \$100,000 worth of products.

The water supply comes from various sources. The Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company supplies a portion of the territory at a cost ranging from four to seven dollars per acre per annum. The Carpenter-Serrano Water Company furnishes water to a portion of the territory from the Santiago Creek at about the same cost.

Bearing citrus fruit groves may be purchased at from \$2000 to \$2500 per acre and there is a large acreage of outlying unimproved land suitable for citrus fruits that is held at from \$300 to \$800 per acre.

The city has a municipal band, 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, a merchants and manufacturers association and an active Chamber of Commerce.



ORANGE GROVES—ORANGE COUNTY.

OLIVE.

Olive lies a few miles north of Orange with store, postoffice, school, church, fruit packing house and a flour mill.

A large acreage of fruit, nuts, vegetables and grain are grown in the vicinity and there is a large number of cattle on the hills. Water supply and land values are the same as Orange.

RICHFIELD.

Richfield on the north side of the river, 12 miles north of Santa Ana, is a new section just coming into notice. There is a store, postoffice, school facilities and quite an acreage in young orchards and other products.

PLACENTIA.

Placentia is located about 12 miles north of Santa Ana at an elevation of 200 feet, average seasonal rainfall 15 inches, population 500. There are a number of good stores, bank, church, public hall, weekly newspaper and a number of fraternal organizations.

There is a \$50,000 modern grammar school building, hotel, and a new cannery operating on fruit and vegetables. This cannery is out of the ordinary in as much as the projectors control the only known process for preserving the orange in its fresh state which promises much for the future.

There are four fruit packing houses that shipped last season 1100 cars of citrus fruits. Orange groves bring from \$1500 per acre up; walnut groves



RESIDENCE STREET—ORANGE COUNTY.

from \$1200 to \$1500 per acre. There are 1000 acres of unimproved land tributary that can be purchased at from \$300 to \$500 per acre.

The water supply comes from the Anaheim Union Water Company, the cost varies with the season and product irrigated from \$3.50 to \$7.00 per acre per annum.

The Placentia oil district is rapidly closing in on the orchards and a number of good producers have already been brought in and a score of new derricks are in sight. The average depth of the wells is 3300 feet and the oil is of good quality.

Placentia has a Chamber of Commerce whose secretary will answer all inquiries.

YORBA LINDA.

Yorba Linda lies a few miles north of Placentia and is a thriving village with a store, postoffice, church, school and hotel. There is in the vicinity 3000 acres of citrus fruit, some of it just coming into bearing. The lemon predominates. The Avocado is being planted to a limited extent and promises well.

Improved land sells for from \$1500 to \$2500 per acre; unimproved from \$500 to \$1000.

The water supply comes from the Anaheim Union Water Company and the Yorba Linda Water Company.



STILL WATER SCENE—ORANGE COUNTY.

ANAHEIM.

Anaheim lies 8 miles north of Santa Ana at an elevation of 130 feet and is served by both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads. It is a substantial city of 4500 prosperous people.

It has 5 banks, commercial hotel, apartments, rooming houses and restaurants. There are three public halls, public library, 2 theaters and many fraternal organizations. There is an Odd Fellow building, a Masonic Temple, costing \$42,000 and 10 churches.

In educational facilities Anaheim has 8 buildings costing \$150,000 forming a high school group and four elementary school buildings. There are also two private schools.

There is a large sugar factory, slicing the beets from 8500 acres of land, an auto tire factory, rug factory, brewery, 4 wineries, a walnut packing house, three fruit packing houses that ship on an average 29 cars of fruit per day during packing season.

Truck gardening is carried on extensively, special attention being given chili peppers and sweet potatoes. There are a few peanuts grown in the community.

Improved lands sell for from \$2000 to \$3000 per acre. Irrigation water comes from the Anaheim Union Water Company and from private pumping plants, the cost per acre ranging from \$3.50 to \$7.00 per annum.

Anaheim has one daily and two weekly newspapers and a Board of Trade.

FULLERTON.

Fullerton lies 12 miles north of Santa Ana at an altitude of 135 feet, population 3500, average seasonal rainfall 15 inches. The city has 2 banks, theater, 3 hotels, 2 public halls, public library and 6 churches.

A 15 acre campus is adorned with 11 buildings constituting the high school group that has been provided at a cost of \$280,500. There are 2 elementary school buildings costing \$100,000. There are one daily and two weekly newspapers.

The principal industry is fruit, though 1000 acres of beets, 500 acres of beans and many acres of vegetables are grown annually. It requires 5 large packing houses to handle the fruit crop.

Improved orchards bring from \$1500 to \$3000 per acre. Unimproved land brings from \$700 to \$1000 per acre.



HAULING HAY—ORANGE COUNTY.

Water comes from the Anaheim Union Water Company at the same cost as other localities and from private wells ranging in depth from 100 feet to 350 feet. The cost of pumping is about \$7.50 per acre per annum.

Fullerton is in the heart of the oil district and east, west and north the wells extend from the very city limits miles in extent. This industry adds largely to the business and prosperity of the city. The Santa Fe railroad furnishes the rail transportation and there are good roads everywhere. There is an active Chamber of Commerce.

BREA.

Brea lies 16 miles north of Santa Ana at an altitude of 500 feet, average seasonal rainfall 16 inches; tributary population 700. The town has a good hotel, bank, theater, public hall, 2 churches, numerous stores and a \$10,000 grammar school building.

In industries there are the Standard Oil Co. shops, the Union Oil Tool Co., Brea Boiler Works and the Brea Machine Works.

There are 4 gasoline plants in the vicinity extracting 27,000 gallons of gasoline per day from the natural gas; the residue or gas after the oil is taken from it is used in firing engines and for domestic purposes.

There are 300 acres of citrus fruits mostly lemons, 200 acres of walnuts, 2000 acres of grain and hay, 200 acres of beans and vegetables.

Improved lands bring from \$2000 to \$2500 per acre. There are 4000 acres of unimproved land in the vicinity, a small portion of which is offered at \$800 per acre.

The water supply comes from the Whittier Water Company, furnished through the La Habra Water Company.

The Pacific Electric Railway gives ample service. The local Chamber of Commerce is doing much good work.

LA HABRA.

La Habra lies west of Brea, 16 miles north of Santa Ana, elevation 500 feet, average seasonal rainfall 16 inches, population 500. The town has stores, hotel, theater, public open air pavilion, bank, church and a \$38,000 grammar school building, a weekly newspaper, also a Chamber of Commerce.

The principal fruit products of the vicinity are 1400 acres of citrus groves, mostly lemons, and 900 acres of walnuts. There is a well equipped packing house, shipping this season 185 cars of lemons and 70 cars of Valencia oranges. A walnut packing house near by prepared 23 cars of walnuts for market.

Water is furnished by the La Habra Water Company. Improved land sells for from \$2000 to \$3000 per acre.

In every direction huge oil derricks tower skywards, while hundreds of active wells are busy supplying the twelve 55,000 barrel tanks that feed the pipe line stretching out to San Pedro.

Along the north line of the county toward the ocean are Buean Park, Cypress and many other prosperous localities, all teeming with fruits, nuts, vegetables, beets, beans, alfalfa, grain and hay. At Los Alamitos near the northwest corner of the county, is the pioneer sugar factory of the county, having been established in 1896-7. The payroll here carried 400 people in season and there is an acreage of 12,000 beets to draw from.

PLEASURE RESORTS.

SEAL BEACH lies in the northwest corner of the county and is a pleasant place to spend an outing. The town is new, has a permanent population of 500 people, with good stores, postoffice, school and a fine pavilion. There is a hotel, cottages, tents and a fine fishing pier and bathing beach.

ANAHEIM LANDING a mile south has a large pavilion, fishing pier, bathing beach, hotel and good camping privileges.

SUNSET BEACH further south has hotel, cottages, tents, pavilion, club house, fishing pier and still water boating.

Huntington Beach and Newport Beach are still further south and are more fully described elsewhere in these pages.

EAST NEWPORT and BALBOA (within the city limits of Newport Beach) are in a class by themselves in many ways. There is a splendid hotel, cottages and camping privileges with all the modern accommodations. They have the advantage of both still water and surf bathing, boating or fishing.

There are two large pavilions built out over the waters of Newport Bay, giving a superb view of bay, ocean, mountain, Balboa Island and Corona



IN THE HILLS OF ORANGE COUNTY.



A COUNTRY BRIDGE—ORANGE COUNTY.

Del Mar, a nearby picturesque resort on the seashore with good hotel, cottages and camping privileges.

LAGUNA BEACH is near the mouth of the Laguna Canyon about 12 miles west of San Juan and here is a wonderful stretch of shoreline and beach offering rare attractions. There is good fishing from the rocks and mussel and abalone beds are uncovered at low tide and moonstone and shell hunters find rich rewards.

There are splendid accommodations for all visitors and the assurance of a pleasant outing. Pomona College has lately established at Laguna Beach a marine laboratory and it is confidently hoped to extend the scope of this work to a fully equipped Biological station.

ARCH BEACH, but a mile east, has a good hotel, cottages and all the attractions of its sister resort to the west.

SERRA, (or San Juan by the Sea) is located 4 miles south of San Juan and is a favorite camping place with many of the old time residents.

Twelve miles east of San Juan in Mission Viejo Canyon is the San Juan Hot Springs, a resort, whose wonderful waters are credited with marvelous cures. It was to these springs the Padres fled when frightened by the pirate raids along the coast. It was here "The Stranger" found refuge when wounded in the last raid of the bandit chief "Flores".



SANTA ANA RIVER—ORANGE COUNTY.

Here the visitor will find good accommodations at the hotel, or if he prefers, there are cottages and tents at his disposal at reasonable cost.

North of the San Juan Springs there are the Canyons of Trabuca, Aliso, Silverado and Santiago, all reached over good mountain roads. In these canyons one can find many shady nooks and cozy dells that appeal to lovers of out door camp life. There is water in plenty and there is game in season.

The Santiago Canyon, made famous by reason of the late Madame Modjeska's summer home "Arden", is perhaps the most frequented of the lot, and it is well worthy of the camper's attention. A syndicate of wealthy men have purchased this famous home and converted it into a country club. There is plenty of small game and the stream has been stocked with trout. The Orange County Park, consisting of 160 acres, is located in this canyon.

Recreation Clubs and Sports: Orange County has her Rifle Clubs, golf clubs, tennis clubs, basket ball clubs, athletic clubs, country clubs and many other pastime and recreation organizations. The gun clubs of Orange County number an even dozen, all with splendid club houses, located in the "duck lands" bordering the ocean west and south of Santa Ana and some of the holdings reach tidewater.

The gun clubs like the farms of Orange County are independent of the rains. As the duck season approaches an artesian well is uncapped, the



SOME PARK SCENES—ORANGE COUNTY.

ponds are soon filled, and made ready for the first flight of birds. The amount of land owned by individual clubs vary from five acres to as many as 3000.

The weather statistics hereto appended are the records for September and January, those being the hottest and coldest months in Southern California.

September, 1913.				January, 1914.			
	Maximum		Minimum		Maximum		Minimum
Sept. 1,	80 degrees		66 degrees	Jan. 1,	60 degrees		41 degrees
" 2,	78 "		64 "	" 2,	59 "		50 "
" 3,	80 "		57 "	" 3,	58 "		53 "
" 4,	83 "		58 "	" 4,	70 "		52 "
" 5,	81 "		62 "	" 5,	76 "		45 "
" 6,	80 "		64 "	" 6,	76 "		43 "
" 7,	81 "		65 "	" 7,	70 "		43 "
" 8,	81 "		62 "	" 8,	67 "		47 "
" 9,	87 "		52 "	" 9,	62 "		38 "
" 10,	94 "		59 "	" 10,	67 "		44 "
" 11,	95 "		60 "	" 11,	70 "		38 "
" 12,	93 "		62 "	" 12,	66 "		40 "
" 13,	93 "		64 "	" 13,	67 "		36 "
" 14,	86 "		59 "	" 14,	70 "		36 "
" 15,	86 "		58 "	" 15,	69 "		40 "
" 16,	98 "		59 "	" 16,	64 "		57 "
" 17,	106 "		62 "	" 17,	62 "		51 "
" 18,	88 "		72 "	" 18,	63 "		54 "
" 19,	88 "		65 "	" 19,	60 "		47 "
" 20,	86 "		65 "	" 20,	60 "		38 "
" 21,	86 "		62 "	" 21,	63 "		38 "
" 22,	79 "		64 "	" 22,	64 "		42 "
" 23,	74 "		66 "	" 23,	66 "		48 "
" 24,	80 "		57 "	" 24,	62 "		53 "
" 25,	82 "		54 "	" 25,	64 "		56 "
" 26,	90 "		52 "	" 26,	61 "		55 "
" 27,	90 "		52 "	" 27,	62 "		48 "
" 28,	85 "		54 "	" 28,	60 "		36 "
" 29,	76 "		57 "	" 29,	67 "		38 "
" 30,	83 "		53 "	" 30,	68 "		40 "
				" 31,	68 "		42 "

Maximum average....86½ degrees

Minimum average60½ degrees

Average temperature for September 73½ degrees.

Maximum average65 degrees.

Minimum average45 degrees

Average temperature for January 55 degrees.

Average precipitation for the season 14 inches.

For further information address any Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade in Orange County.

Riverside County



R

IVERSIDE COUNTY was created March 11, 1893 from portions of San Diego and San Bernardino Counties and is bounded on the south by San Diego and Imperial Counties, on the east by the Colorado River, on the north by San Bernardino County and on the west by San Bernardino and Orange Counties. It contains 7240 square miles, divided nearly equal between mountain and plain.

In 1910 the population was 34,696, in 1914 a conservative estimate places the population at 50,000 people with a total property valuation, as shown by the county assessment rolls of \$34,005,577. The County tax rate exclusive of special taxes was \$1.561 on the \$100 valuation.

The bond indebtedness of the county, including the new highway bond issue of \$1,225,000 is \$1,375,000. The total value of all property owned by the County, exclusive of roads, bridges and cash in treasury, is \$413,843.41.

The total amount of land appearing on the assessment roll of the county is 1,252,392.70 acres.



RUBIDOUX MOUNTAIN—EASTER MORNING.



PALM CANYON—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



A RIVERSIDE COUNTY DRIVE.

The county has 10 high schools, employing 66 teachers, and 67 grammar schools employing 228 teachers, total number of teachers 294. Total enrollment of pupils 5873. Average daily attendance 4798. To the above facilities must be added a commercial college and numerous private schools.

Citrus culture is the chief industry of Riverside County. The Washington Navel orange originated here and the parent trees, from which all the groves of that variety were derived, are still flourishing. Most of the standard methods of culture and of handling and marketing citrus fruits were devised and perfected in Riverside. The problem of marketing was solved by adoption of the exchange system worked out by the Riverside growers.



CEMENT PLANT—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



ELSINORE LAKE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

In 1913 Riverside County had 135,006 acres of bearing orchards and 11,518 acres of non-bearing orchards, classified by The County Horticultural Commissioner, the acreage and varieties are as follows:

Oranges	19,657	acres
Lemons	4,674	"
Grapefruit	158	"
Citron	56	"
Total	24,545	"
Apricots	3,403	"
Apples	2,345	"
Cherries	248	"
Figs	46	"
Olives	1,424	"
Peaches	1,010	"
Pears	367	"
Plums	13	"
Prunes	221	"
Total	9,077	"
Walnuts	1,166	"
Almonds	7,857	"
Total	9,023	"

Acreage in grapes, 4000.

Dates, imported Deglet Noor off-shoots in bearing, 50 acres; non-bearing, 250 acres; seedlings, non-bearing, 800 acres. The non-bearing trees will come into bearing in one, two and three years.

Other crops of note.—Alfalfa, 25,000 acres; grain, 150,000 acres; sugar beets, 300 acres; potatoes, 300 acres; berries, 50 acres.

Live stock.—Stock cattle, 15,000; dairy cows, 3100; horses, 8000; mules, 1287; sheep, 3500; hogs, 3485; goats, 200; fowls, 4046 dozen; bees, 13,465 colonies.

The soil of all Southern California is based on the primitive granite and Riverside is no exception to the rule. In the main, the soil is decomposed granite, sandy loam and silt varying in color from a light gray to a dark brown.

The climate of Riverside is of the choice orange belt variety as will appear from the following official U. S. Weather report.

METEOROLOGICAL SURVEY.

Station—Riverside. County—Riverside, Elevation 851 feet.

Temperature.

Mean.

Jan., 51.1; Feb., 52.7; March, 55.9; April, 60.4; May, 65.2; June, 70.6; July, 76.3; Aug., 76.4; Sept., 72.1; Oct., 64.2; Nov., 58.2; Dec., 53.4; Annual, 63.0.

Mean Maximum.

Jan., 65.8; Feb., 67.2; March, 69.1; April, 75.6; May, 77.9; June, 85.9; July, 92.9; Aug., 92.3; Sept., 89.2; Oct., 81.4; Nov., 73.6; Dec., 67.6; Annual, 78.2.

Mean Minimum.

Jan., 38.6; Feb., 40.0; Mar., 42.0; April, 45.5; May, 48.4; June, 52.4; July, 57.2; Aug., 56.7; Sept., 53.4; Oct., 47.6; Nov., 42.1; Dec., 37.9; Annual, 46.8.



HEMET DAM—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Precipitation.

July, 0.02; Aug., 0.16; Sept., 0.15; Oct., 0.52; Nov., 0.75; Dec., 1.63; Jan., 2.04; Feb., 1.88; March, 2.36; April, 0.69; May, 0.33; June, 0.04; Seasonal, 10.56.

Weather.

Average number days with 0.01 inch rain.

Jan., 7; Feb., 6; March, 8; April, 3; May, 3; June, 1; July, 0; Aug., 0; Sept., 1; Oct., 3; Nov., 3; Dec., 4; Total for year, 39.

Total number days during year—Clear, 232; Partly cloudy, 76; cloudy, 57.

RIVERSIDE CITY.

It was Shakespeare who declared "there was nothing in a name", but that was long before the introduction into California of the Washington Navel orange or the creation of Riverside County.

It is conceded "there is but one Southern California" and but one Riverside, one Glenwood Mission Inn, and one Frank Miller, its architect, builder and genial Master.

Riverside the county seat, has a population of 18,000 people. It is located 60 miles east of Los Angeles at an altitude of 900 feet and has an average seasonal rainfall of 14 inches.

The city is tapped by three transcontinental railroads, the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Salt Lake and the Pacific Electric Interurban system connects it with Los Angeles, all important cities enroute and neighboring cities as well. The healthful climate, lure of mission architecture, substan-

tial business blocks, elegant churches, commodious schools, unique hotels, beautiful parks, magnificent avenues, splendid citizenship and civic pride are among its charms.

Here in the residential district of "the city that is different" the family mansion is given over to creeping vines and climbing roses and the owner literally lives out in the open "under his own vine and fig tree" surrounded by the orange and lemon, a sure source of revenue at his door, ample to meet all demands.

There are other reasons why Riverside is "different". The city proper contains 28,160 acres upon which is



A PALM DRIVE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

growing and in full bearing over 16,000 acres of citrus fruits, the like of which cannot be duplicated in any other city in the world.

The Glenwood Mission Inn stands at the head of the list of California's unique and popular hotels. Fifteen fruit packing houses with a crew of 2000 employees pick and pack millions of boxes of citrus fruit for the eastern market.

Two large planing mills employ 109 men; two iron and machine works employ 89 men; one sheet metal works employs 60 men. There are two brick yards; three candy factories, two cigar factories, two artificial stone plants, one cabinet shop, one tent and awning factory, one carriage and wagon factory, one cement and flume factory, one marble and granite works, one ice and cold storage plant all with good pay rolls, and a large number of railroad employees of the four lines doing business here. The Riverside Portland Cement Co. with 800 employees, is located one mile and a half from the city.

Riverside has three commercial hotels, numerous apartments, rooming houses and restaurants. A \$90,000 federal building occupies a prominent corner and the Sherman Indian School with a score of handsome buildings grouped in a 40 acre highly improved campus, and a hundred acre farm, provide education and instruction for 600 Indian pupils.

The state has a large agricultural and horticultural experiment station located here and is doing splendid work in aid of the farmer.

The city has a \$25,000 public library, \$70,000 Y. M. C. A. building, handsome Y. W. C. A. building, three public halls, Masonic and Odd Fellow buildings, four theatres, five substantial banks, Women's Club and a \$60,000 fire department.

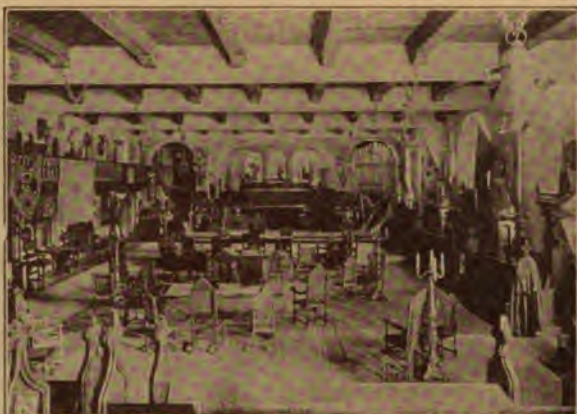
In educational facilities the city offers a well equipped business college, two high schools, one for the boys costing \$200,000, and one for the girls costing \$60,000, thirteen modern grammar school buildings



IRRIGATING CANAL—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



CORNER OF A PLAYGROUND—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



CLOISTER, MISSION INN—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

footbridge, arbors, swings, merry-go-round, plunge, wading pool, lily pond and Japanese house in the lake.

White Park with its rare plants and extraordinary cactus garden is a real floral treat.

The Evans Athletic Park contains 10 acres properly laid out and improved.

The Chemawa Park contains 23 acres planted to trees and shrubs by the Pacific Electric Railroad Company who own it. The Riverside Polo Club grounds are located here.

equipped with all the latest appliances.

In churches there are thirty structures ranging in value from \$1200 to \$100,000.

Two daily papers fill the newspaper field and reflect credit on the city.

Even the parks are "different". Fairmont Park is the playground of the city. It contains 51 acres including a lake, boats, bathhouse,



MISSION INN COURT—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



A PARK SCENE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Mt. Rubidoux, while not a park proper, is the most talked of outing place in the city. Towering above the tall spires of the elegant church steeples, surmounted by a cross, fitting emblem of California's civilization, it first attracts and then holds the eye of the approaching visitor.

To Jacob Riis of New York belongs the credit of suggesting this cross, and to the sentiment and enthusiasm of Mr. Frank Miller is largely due its erection and dedication by Bishop Conaty on April 26, 1907. On the following Easter a permanent open air sunrise service was inaugurated at the foot of the cross on the summit of the mountain.

There is a scenic driveway from the base to the summit, encircling the entire mountain affording a variety of beautiful panoramic views. The mountain is being further beautified by planting palms in the canyons, trees on the hillsides and flowers along the drive-



CORNER OF PRIVATE GROUNDS—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



A RESIDENCE STREET—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



A DELIGHTFUL CAMPING PLACE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



GOOD ROADS—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

way and trails. Municipal owned light and power has given the consumer of these commodities an exceptionally low rate and the city a handsome street lighting system. The origin and adoption of the now famous Mission Cross three light cement posts and their installation along the principal streets for more than 50 miles has brought the city fame.

For a number of years the economy of municipal ownership of public utilities under efficient management has proved so satisfactory to the public that the city has lately taken over the domestic water system and are extending and improving it to meet future demands.

Arlington, seven miles from the court house, may be designated as a "City within a city". It is located on Magnolia Avenue, has its own sub-postoffice, public library, schools, churches, bank, stores, packing houses and newspaper.

One of the poultry raisers of Arlington had 3,000 laying hens, from which he marketed in the 9 months 300,376 eggs for which he received gross, the sum of \$6099.83. The cost of feed, interest on investment and all other expenses incurred amount to \$3643.82 leaving a net profit for the 9 months of \$2458.01. That sum would pay for a comfortable home in Riverside and the second season the owner could double his holdings with the profit.

Improved citrus groves can be purchased in the city at from \$1200 to \$1800 per acre. The water supply is furnished at a cost of \$5 to \$15 per acre per annum.



RESIDENCE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

There is in the city 10,000 acres of unimproved fruit and alfalfa land that can be bought with water right for \$350 to \$450 per acre. Improved alfalfa farms can be purchased for \$450 to \$500 per acre. Unimproved deciduous fruit, alfalfa, sugar beet and vegetable land can be purchased for \$150 to \$250 per acre.

Glenavon and West Riverside are located 4 miles west of the city on the gentle slope of the foothills that reach down to the Santa Ana River. Glenavon has a population of 500 people, two schools employing three teachers. Religious services are held in the school houses by organized societies.

The soil on the uplands may be classed as red clay loam, especially sought after by citrus fruit growers; passing down toward the river, it changes to a light sandy loam, choice for alfalfa and vegetables. Citrus fruit is the favored industry, 2000 acres being planted and much of it in full bearing. One thousand acres of alfalfa have demonstrated the value of the land for that favored product, and there are 3000 acres in grain. Vegetable and other crops are grown extensively.

Bearing fruit orchards can be purchased for \$800 to \$2000 per acre with water at a cost of \$2.70 per acre per annum. There are 4000 acres of unimproved alfalfa,

fruit and vegetable land in the district that can be purchased for \$200 to \$300 per acre. The \$300 land includes water right, the \$200 land is subject to most favorable pumping conditions.

There are two packing houses in the district that employ 50 people. One dairy milks 100 cows and another 50 cows. Five hundred head of stock cattle, 200 head of hogs, plenty of horses and mules for farm make up the live stock list. Two poultry farms keep 70 dozen chickens and 6 apiaries have 200 colonies of bees.

West Riverside, with 2500 acres of fine orchards and as much more land in other crops, with good schools, packing houses and other conveniences, lies just northeast of Glenavon, both tapped by the Salt Lake Railroad. Soil, water and prices of land are similar to that recorded of Glenavon.

Wineville is five miles further west. Surrounded by a large farming community.

Corona lies 15 miles west of Riverside on the line of the Santa Fe railroad, at an altitude of 700 feet with an average rainfall of 14 inches.

The city occupies the center of a 60 foot wide circular cement boulevard three miles in length and costing \$66,000, hence the local appellation of "Circle City". This circular boulevard was built not only for



FEDERAL BUILDING—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



A RIVERSIDE COUNTY RESIDENCE.

the purpose of improvement, but for the holding of Automobile Speed Contests. At the opening of the speedway on September 9, 1913, before an audience of over 60,000 people world's records in the light and medium car classes were made and a track record of 74.5 miles per hour was established.

It is the second largest city in the county, having 5000 population. Beautiful high school and grammar school buildings have been provided to keep pace with the progress of the city and seven churches furnish ample opportunity for worship. A \$35,000 public library, \$30,000 city hall and \$6000 new auto fire truck are prominent among the city's valuable holdings. A 20 acre park has just been laid out and is being improved. The Masonic and Odd Fellow buildings are conspicuous among the many fraternal and secret societies, and a woman's club with over one hundred members and fine club room is affiliated with like organizations in the state. A well organized Country Club provides plenty of clean sport. There are 3 banks, 3 hotels and many substantial



GOOD ROADS—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

business blocks. Twelve fruit packing houses employ 300 people picking and packing 1200 cars of fruit for the eastern market.

There is a tributary to Corona 6000 acres of citrus fruits, 200 acres of deciduous fruits, 8000 acres of alfalfa, 1200 acres of grain and 300 acres of sugar beets. Bearing citrus fruit orchards can be purchased at from \$800 to \$2000 per acre. The source of water supply is an

extensive pumping system located in Perris Valley and is mutually owned by the water users. The cost of water is the actual cost of maintenance and operations plus betterments and interest and sinking fund to pay off the bonds of the district, issued for the acquisition of the water system. For 1913 the cost of water was \$24 per acre, but this sum will decrease each year until the bonds of the district are paid off, then the water will belong to the land and the only cost of irrigation will be the cost of maintenance and operation.

The alfalfa and beet lands are watered from private wells, varying in depth from 125 to 175 feet with a pump lift of from 10 to 40 feet; cost of pumping \$10 per acre per annum. Improved alfalfa farms can be had at from \$400 to \$500 per acre.



SHERMAN INSTITUTE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



A RESIDENCE STREET—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



SOME RIVERSIDE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

Tributary to the city there is 8000 acres of unimproved land suitable for the culture of fruits, alfalfa and vegetables, subject to favorable pumping conditions, that can be purchased at from \$100 to \$300 per acre. The soil is decomposed granite and sandy loam. Several thousand head of cattle are fattened here each year, and aside from home consumption and a large quantity of alfalfa that goes through the mill and finds its way to market in the form of meal, there is shipped annually from the local railroad station 35,000 tons of alfalfa hay.

One daily paper and one weekly supply the wants of the community.

There is also a live Chamber of Commerce.

Elsinore is located 30 miles south of Riverside on the line of the Santa Fe railroad at an altitude of 1300 feet and has a population of 1200, and seasonal rainfall $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is only 26 miles from the ocean and is on the line of the inland auto route leading from San Diego to Riverside and Los Angeles.

It is a city with substantial business blocks, city hall, public library, Odd Fellows and Masonic buildings, 3 hotels, bank, theatre, public park, sewer, municipal water system, ornamental street light system, fishing and boating club, sanitarium and the only fresh water lake of note in Southern California, also an active Womens Club.

Elsinore is justly proud of her educational facilities. A splendid \$20,000 Union High School has its unique location on the margin of Lake Elsinore.

There are two modern grammar school buildings with an enrollment of 190 students under four competent teachers.

Three church organizations are housed in comfortable buildings.

The industrial interests are represented in a fruit packing and canning plant, now under way, that will care for 250 tons of deciduous fruits for the season of 1914 giving employment to many people.

The Lakeland olive oil and pickling factory will handle 250 tons of oil olives and 275 tons of pickling olives for the season of 1914.

Elsinore city is set on a hill overlooking the beautiful Lake Elsinore which spreads out to the west covering over 20 square miles of territory. Beyond its silvery waters to the north, south and east, many broad acres of profitable fruit orchards and miles of unoccupied fertile soil is just coming into its own.

In fruit culture there is a race on between the olive and apricot for first place, and the pear, plum and prune make up a contest for second place. Citrus fruits and nuts are being planted quite extensively. The sunny slopes contain hundreds of acres of choice citrus fruit lands and in the deep black alluvial soil and silts of the lower lands the walnut has found a natural home, one tree producing over 400 pounds of walnuts annually. The almond is doing exceedingly well.

Tributary to the city there are over 1000 acres of fruit trees growing. One hundred and ten tons of dried apricots and 90 tons of dried prunes were shipped in 1913. This production was doubled in 1914.

The "Lake Elsinore Farms" is a tract of over 4000 acres of land lately subdivided and is being rapidly improved and sold in tracts to suit the



ONE OF MANY BEAUTIFUL DRIVES—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

purchaser. The land is adapted to the cultivation of citrus and deciduous fruits, nuts, alfalfa and vegetables.

The water supply is derived from a chain of wells developed by the Company, ranging in depth from 275 to 475 feet with an average pump lift of 45 feet. A water right covers all the land, and the cost of the water is determined by the cost of maintenance and operation plus betterments.

These lands are sold to the settler with water right at from \$200 to \$400 per acre.

The valley contains 1038 acres of alfalfa irrigated nine times at a cost of \$9.00 per acre, cut six times, yielding nine tons of hay per acre.

The entire water supply of the valley is derived from wells ranging in depths from 150 to 500 feet, maximum pump lift 60 feet, average pump lift 35 feet. The average cost of irrigation for deciduous fruits throughout the valley from private pumping plants is 78c per acre.

Improved deciduous orchards in full bearing can be bought at from \$500 to \$750 per acre. Improved alfalfa farms bring \$400 per acre. Unimproved orchard and alfalfa land with water from \$300 per acre up.

Murietta is located 42 miles south of Riverside on the line of the Santa Fe railroad at an elevation of 1000 feet and has a tributary population of 500 people. Two good grammar schools with 3 teachers look after the educational interest of 60 scholars, and 3 churches indicate the moral atmosphere of the community. There is a good hotel, 3 stores, Historical Society hall.

There are 50,000 acres of land in cultivation tributary to the town—1000 acres in alfalfa, 400 acres in fruit and vegetables and the balance in grain. The Bartlett pear is the leading fruit grown and reaches a state of near perfection. The olive and apricots are both favored and peaches, apples and plums do well.

The valley lands around Murietta are sub-irrigated. The entire district is dry



RESIDENCE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

farmed, though an abundant water supply lies just under the surface.

The honey industry is represented by 1000 colonies of bees with a record of 80 pounds of choice honey to the colony. Here again is an opportunity. Dairying offers good opportunities.

Improved farm lands bring \$300 per acre. Unimproved from \$25 to \$50 per acre.

Temecula is located 50 miles south of Riverside on the line of the Santa Fe railroad at an elevation of 1100 feet, has a population of 500 people in the city and a tributary population of as many more. There are three stores, bank, hotel and good school. There are 25,000 acres of land tributary to the city in cultivation, 1000 acres in alfalfa, 200 acres in fruits—olives, apples, pears, apricots and vegetables, the balance in grain.

Alfalfa and fruit are irrigated from wells ranging in depth from 40 to 300 feet, pump lift from 10 to 40 feet. The average cost per acre per annum for pumping water is \$5.00. Ten thousand acres more are sub-irrigated and suitable for alfalfa, deciduous fruits and vegetables.

There are 5000 head of good graded cattle and 1000 head of horses, a few dairy cows and small poultry form only a side issue. Bees to the number of 2500 colonies produce 90 tons of honey per annum, and there is room for many more.

Perris is located on the Santa Fe railroad 18 miles southeast of Riverside at an altitude of 1656 feet, and has an average seasonal rainfall of 11 inches.

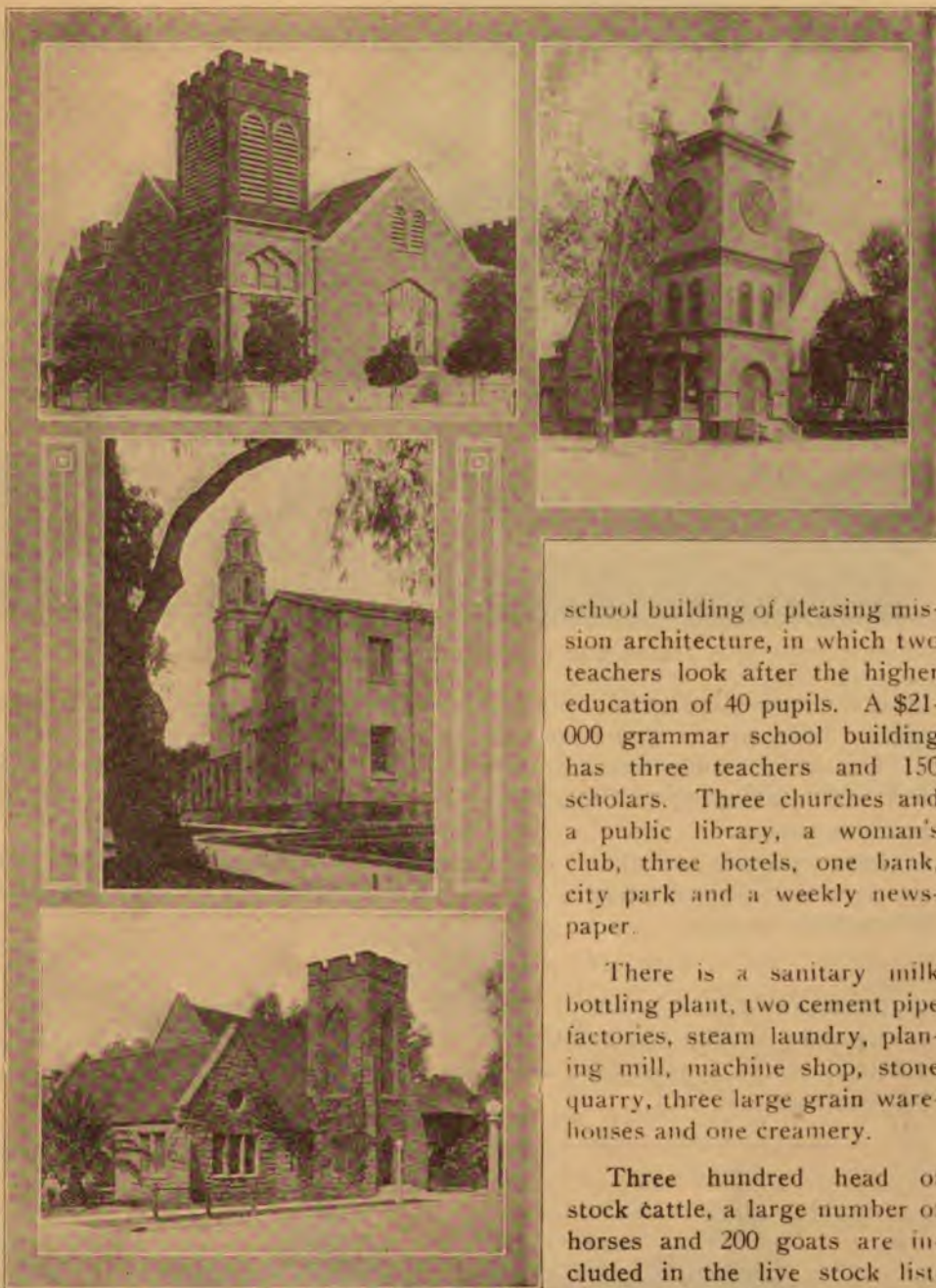
It has a population of 1000 people, \$30,000 high



ONE OF MANY CHURCHES—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



ONE OF THE LIBRARIES—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



SOME RIVERSIDE COUNTY CHURCHES.

bees produce 35 tons of honey per annum. In reporting on Perris crops, water conditions, lands and prices, Lakeview, a new subdivision nine miles northeast, Ethanac, four miles southeast, Val Verde four miles north, Alessandro, seven miles northeast, are included. The Perris Valley covers 50,000 acres of cultivated land, 9000 acres of which is under irrigation, the bal-

school building of pleasing mission architecture, in which two teachers look after the higher education of 40 pupils. A \$21,000 grammar school building has three teachers and 150 scholars. Three churches and a public library, a woman's club, three hotels, one bank, city park and a weekly newspaper.

There is a sanitary milk bottling plant, two cement pipe factories, steam laundry, planing mill, machine shop, stone quarry, three large grain warehouses and one creamery.

Three hundred head of stock cattle, a large number of horses and 200 goats are included in the live stock list. The poultry industry is ignored, but 1000 colonies of



A PUBLIC LIBRARY—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

ance dry farmed to grain. Six thousand acres of the irrigated land is in alfalfa, 3000 acres in fruit trees and other crops, the balance in grain.

The water supply comes from wells ranging in depth from 150 to 300 feet with a pump lift of from 20 to 100 feet and costs from \$10 to \$15 per acre per annum.

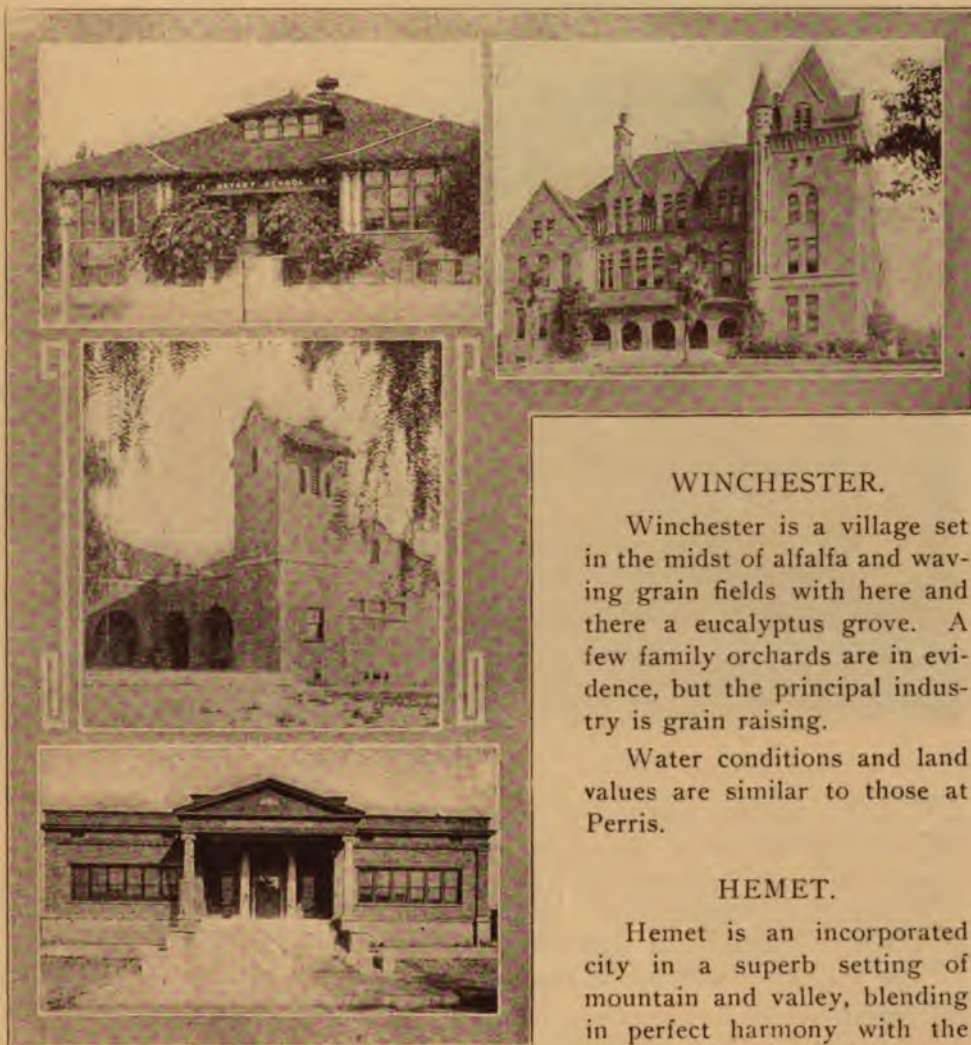
Improved fruit and alfalfa farms can be purchased at from \$250 to \$500 per acre, unimproved lands under favorable pumping conditions being from \$75 to \$150 per acre.

MENIFEE.

Menifee is 8 miles south of Perris off the line of the railroad. It has its school and postoffice and 20,000 acres of cultivated land mostly grain, though a field of alfalfa appears here and there. Land in the valley can be had at \$40 per acre and up.



RIVERSIDE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



SOME RIVERSIDE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

blooming flowers that make of life a delightful reality. It is only 34 miles from Riverside and on the Santa Fe railroad. Elevation 1600 feet.

There is a \$50,000 Union high school building with 11 teachers and 204 pupils. Good grammar schools with nine teachers. Twelve churches provide ample room for worship.

A splendid hotel, public library, theater, lodge rooms, 2 banks and one newspaper, all add to the prestige of this city of 1500 population.

Hemet has a large fruit cannery employing 250 people in season, turning out \$220,000 worth of case goods annually. A cured fruit packing house employs many people and ships 500 tons of dried fruit per annum. The Hemet Orange Growers Association ships 85 cars of fruit per annum.

A fine stock farm with Bud Doble in charge where blooded horses are bred, raised and trained on one of the fastest half mile tracks in the state

WINCHESTER.

Winchester is a village set in the midst of alfalfa and waving grain fields with here and there a eucalyptus grove. A few family orchards are in evidence, but the principal industry is grain raising.

Water conditions and land values are similar to those at Perris.

HEMET.

Hemet is an incorporated city in a superb setting of mountain and valley, blending in perfect harmony with the splendid business blocks, alfalfa, productive orchards and



A CITY HALL—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

is located in the city and is the home of "Wilbur Lou", the champion yearling trotting stallion of the world, record 2.19½. An olive pickling plant, poultry farm and creamery complete the list.

Tributary to Hemet, there is 50,000 acres of cultivated land, 13,052 acres of which is irrigated, the remainder dry farmed to grain.

The fruit trees growing in the valley as reported January 1st, 1914, are as follows:

Variety	Acres in bearing	Acres non-bearing	Total
Apricots	650	1100	1750
Peaches	417	300	717
Pears	50	100	150
Apples	75	100	175
Oranges	400	600	1000
Grapefruit		20	20
Olives	150	100	250
Walnuts	50	600	650
	1792	3920	4712

The water supply comes from the Hemet Reservoir 20 miles to the east in the high mountains, carried to the valley in a cement conduit and delivered to the rancher at a flat rate of \$2.00 per acre per annum. The dam that im-



A BUSINESS STREET SCENE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

pounds the water is 100 feet thick, 250 feet high, and forms a reservoir that impounds over four billion gallons of water. There is an additional source of water, however, from pumping plants that supply 5200 acres of land at an annual cost of from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

Citrus fruits thrive on the mesas and mountain slopes. In the valley proper, apricots, peaches, pears, olives, walnuts, alfalfa and vegetables are grown in great quantity, and 4000 colonies of bees produce 140 tons of honey per annum.

Improved lands under irrigation may be purchased at from \$600 to \$1500 per acre. Unimproved lands may be had at from \$75 to \$200 per acre.

SAN JACINTO.

San Jacinto located 40 miles southeast of Riverside at an altitude of 1600 feet, average seasonal rainfall 12 inches. It is the terminus of the Santa Fe branch railroad and has a population of 1500 people. There is a city hall, public library, lodge rooms, theatre, 2 banks, two hotels, substantial business blocks and a weekly paper. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce will answer all inquiries.

San Jacinto is well provided with educational facilities and competent instructors. A splendid 8 room grammar school building with nine teachers look after the interests of the elementary grades and a \$25,000 high school building of Mission design is in charge of six teachers who look after the higher education. There are five modern church buildings. There are two creameries handling the butter fat from 200 cows and the small dairies ship

milk to outside markets. The Cawston Ostrich breeding farm is located one mile from the city with 1000 birds.

There are no exclusive poultry farms, but every rancher has his chickens and the value of the shipments of eggs will total quite a sum during the year. Two farmers in the neighborhood shipped 1000 turkeys each in 1913, returning \$3000. Seven thousand head of stock cattle find pasture on the nearby hills. Twenty-five hundred colonies of bees gather 70 tons of high grade honey each season that bring to the valley \$7000.

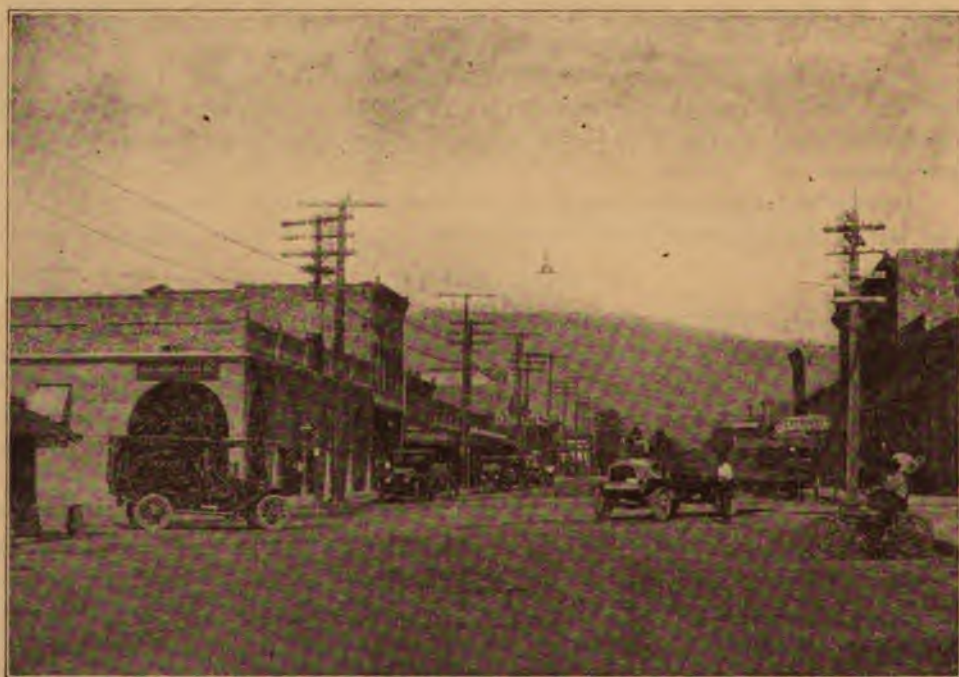
There are 12,000 acres of land in cultivation that lies tributary to the city, 3000 acres of which is under irrigation and planted to fruits, alfalfa and vegetables, the balance is dry farmed to grain.

The water supply comes from the mountains, and pumping plants in the valley.

There are 723 acres of alfalfa under the gravity system irrigated at an annual cost of \$9.00 per acre. There are 654 acres of alfalfa under the pumping system irrigated at an annual cost of from \$12 to \$15 per acre. There are 580 acres of fruit under the two systems, principally apricots and peaches, the balance is in vegetables and other crops and irrigated at an annual cost of from \$5 to \$8 per acre. The average depth of wells is 400 feet, average pump lift is 40 feet; power used, electricity, and the cost of wells is the same as Perris.

Improved lands can be had at from \$350 to \$500 per acre, unimproved at from \$75 to \$200 per acre.

A box factory is now building in San Jacinto, and by another season the demand for fruit and other boxes will find a home supply.



STREET SCENE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

HIGHGROVE.

Highgrove is a prosperous village four miles north of Riverside with tributary population of 500 people, elevation 900 feet, average seasonal rainfall 14 inches. It has five mercantile establishments, good hotel, bank, grammar school and church.

Three transcontinental railroads, the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Salt Lake and the Pacific Electric system furnish the best in transportation facilities, and seven fruit packing houses furnish them 2000 cars of fruit per annum, giving employment to 800 people in picking and packing season. Lying just south of the San Bernardino county line, these seven packing houses handle considerable fruit from that county.

There are 2000 acres of citrus fruit groves in Riverside county tributary to Highgrove, a large percentage in oranges. Bearing orchards can be purchased at from \$1000 to \$1500 per acre.

The water is furnished to the rancher at a cost ranging from \$3 to \$5 per acre per annum.

A few small apiaries in the district have demonstrated the opportunity for profitable expansion of the industry.

Deciduous fruits and nuts are grown for home consumption but not commercially, the district being noted for citrus fruits.

Civic and other improvements in the way of social betterment is directed by an energetic Chamber of Commerce.

BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, an incorporated city with 1500 population located 28 miles northeast of Riverside at an elevation of 2556 feet, has an average seasonal rainfall of 18 inches.

It is on the Southern Pacific railroad. There are two hotels, bank, well filled stores, ice and cold storage plant and fruit packing house.

Beaumont is strictly a deciduous fruit section, though in the past, the greater portion of the land was given over to grain. The soil is decomposed granite and loam, and with the amount of rain common to the locality, but little irrigation is required for fruit.



LAKE ELSINORE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

The following shipments reported for 1913 will show that the drift is toward the apple, which here acquires a color and flavor that make it much sought after and a general favorite in the market. Shipments in 1913 from Beaumont railroad station: apples 450 tons; peaches, 195 tons; pears, 40 tons; oats,



SOME FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

470 tons; barley, 2340 tons. Tens of thousands of young trees were planted in 1914, largely the apple, but pears and cherries were not neglected, the cherry having attracted much attention of late, and the profit from the small acreage in bearing has induced many people to plant largely of choice varieties.

There are 45,000 acres of level land all in cultivation in fruit and grain and a like amount on the foothill slopes that is highly recommended for fruit.

The water is delivered to the land at a cost of \$3.50 per acre per annum.

Improved orchards can be purchased at from \$350 to \$900 per acre according to location and age. Unimproved orchard land with water right brings from \$200 to \$300 per acre.

Beaumont has two good weekly newspapers and a Board of Trade, which look after the interest of the city and surrounding community.

BANNING.

Banning is located just over the divide seven miles east of Beaumont and 35 miles northeast of Riverside on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad at an altitude of 2311 feet with an average seasonal rainfall of 15 inches. It is a compact, substantial city with a population of 1500 people, good stores, three hotels, sanitarium, public hall, theater, bank and a newspaper. A splendid high school, grammar school and three churches provide educational facilities and places of worship.

Banning has one of the best equipped canning factories in the state, employing 300 people in fruit season and handling 15,000 tons of peaches, 5000 tons of apricots, producing 2,000,000 cans of choice fruit per annum. There are five fruit packing houses in the valley which prepare large quantities of fruit, both fresh and dried for the eastern market.

In fruits, the apricot takes the lead, though all deciduous fruit thrives. The almond is a prime favorite, and is grown to perfection. There are 4000 acres of highly improved land and only 1000 acres unimproved. The

improved lands bring from \$350 to \$900 per acre; unimproved land with water right brings \$300 per acre.

An ample supply of water has been brought from the mountains and is delivered to the land at an annual cost of \$3.50 per acre. The soil is decomposed granite and sandy loam.

Banning has an active Board of Trade.

COACHELLA VALLEY.

At the eastern part of the San Jacinto Mountain range bordering on the desert lies Coachella Valley, destined to command the attention of the entire world by reason of one product alone, the commercial date palm.

Coachella Valley proper includes the territory known as Palm Springs, Edom, Indio, Coachella, Thermal, Arabia, Mecca and Das Palmas.

Indio is located on the Southern Pacific railroad 65 miles northeast of Riverside, below sea level 22 feet; has a population of 600 people; seasonal rainfall of 3 inches and "sunshine forever", is the way an old resident put it.

Indio is an important point on the Southern Pacific railroad, twelve passenger trains daily stop in the city, and twenty-four freight trains change crews daily, this being the division point, there are 215 men on the pay roll. Extensive repair shops, railroad hotel, restaurant and employees club house are among the railroad enterprises. There are two stores, two hotels, ice plant, cement pipe factory, and many other lines of trade are represented, including a newspaper. There is a good grammar school and commodious church.

The date, fig, apricot, olive, grape, cotton, alfalfa and other products are grown in commercial quantities. There are 500 acres of land in cultivation, one dairy with 25 cows, 250 head of stock cattle, while poultry thrive everywhere. Considerable attention is given early vegetables and big returns are the result.

Plenty of water for irrigation is derived from wells, drilled to depths ranging from 100 to 600 feet with pump lift of from 18 to 35 feet.

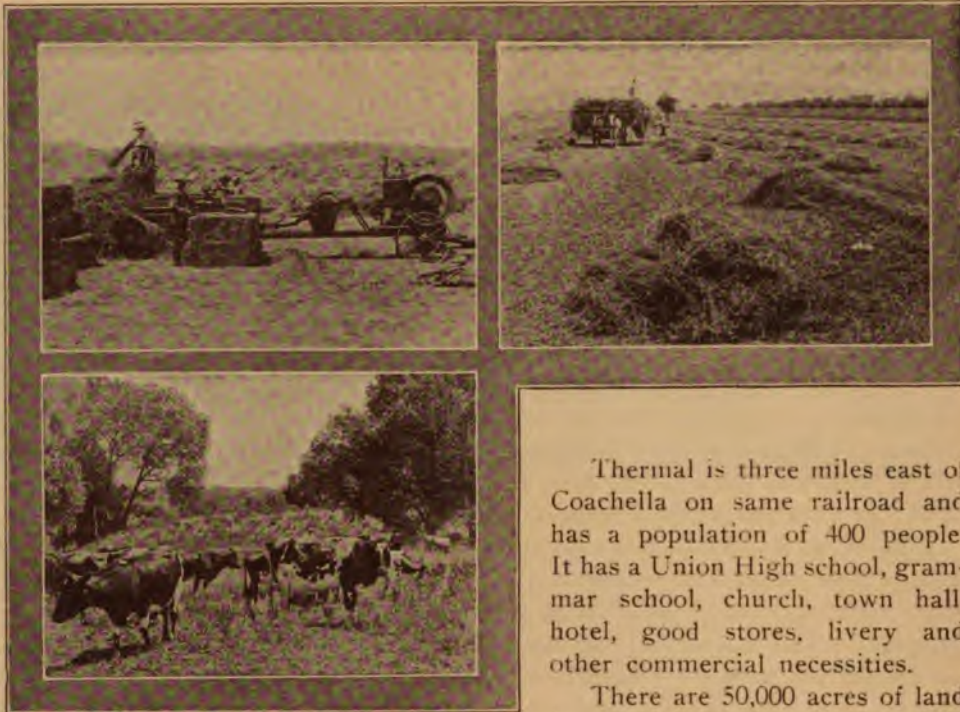
Price of improved property ranges from \$200 to \$300 per acre; unimproved land from \$25 to \$100 per acre.

Coachella lies three miles east of Indio on the Southern Pacific railroad below sea level 76 feet. It is a village with a population of 400 people. The city has a splendid four-room grammar school, one church, two hotels, one bank, ice plant, bakery, machine shop, oil distributing depot, cement, concrete artificial stone plant and is the headquarters of the "Cash Buyers Union" and "Date Growers Association".

There are tributary to Coachella 2200 acres of tilable land subject to the following water conditions. The water supply comes from flowing artesian wells and pumping plants. Flowing wells range in depths from 300 to 1000 feet and the average flow is 100 miners inches. Pumping wells range in depths from 100 to 300 average pump lift of 20 feet.

There was shipped from Coachella station in 1913, district products to the amount of 385 cars.

Improved lands bring from \$250 per acre and up; unimproved land from \$30 to \$150 per acre.



FARMING SCENE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

There are 1000 acres cultivated in such crops as mentioned above. The soil throughout the valley is fine sandy loam and silt.

ARABIA.

Arabia is another rising desert star with 5000 acres of good land where flowing wells and pumping plants have solved the water problem. Land values and other conditions compare favorably with other portions of the valley.

MECCA

Mecca is seven miles east of Thermal, almost on the margin of the Salton Sea and has good hotel, stores, school and other conveniences. The population of the community is about 400.

There are 20,000 acres of tillable land tributary to the town, 1000 of which is in cultivation. Land values, crops cultivated and water conditions are similar to those of Thermal. The United States Government



PEAR TREE—RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

experiment station is located here and is doing splendid work in solving the desert problems.

DOS PALMAS.

Dos Palmas, 16 miles northeast of Mecca, is a new settlement where artesian water has been found at a depth of 200 feet.

Throughout the valley the general character of the soil is good.

The Date Palm.

The growing of the commercial date palm is a new industry in California that promises to rival the orange. The date growers association of Coachella Valley have given much time and study to the subject, aided by the best Government experts.

In raising trees from seed, about 40% to 50% of the trees will be males and do not bear. A very small percent of the females will bear fruit superior to that of the parent tree. Probably a total of 15% of the trees will produce commercial fruit.

Imported "Deglet Noor" off shoots are recommended for Coachella Valley by the date growers association, 50 acres in bearing trees having demonstrated their worth. There is now growing in the valley 250 acres more of this variety. There is also growing in the valley at this time 800 acres of seedling trees.

A thorough investigation of date growing in countries where it has been followed for over a hundred years has demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the soil, climatic conditions and products of Coachella Valley are superior to any known locality in the world.

There are in this Valley 25,000 acres of first class date land, unimproved, that can be purchased for \$100 per acre, where water can be procured from wells at depths ranging from 150 to 300 feet, with a pump lift of from 20 to 35 feet at a cost of one-half cent per miners inch per hour. It has been fully demonstrated here that a well cared for date farm 10 years old of the "Deglet Noor" variety, will produce annually from \$750 to \$1000 per acre. The Date Growers Association of Coachella Valley have no land to sell. They



DATE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

are organized to protect themselves and the industry they have fathered in the valley and are prepared to protect and aid all prospective investors who consult them.

There is also grown commercially the Australian Passion Fruit. This fruit comes to us from Australia.

BLYTHE.

In the northeast corner of the county on the west bank of the Colorado river, in what is known as Palo Verde Valley, the city of Blythe and its progressive citizens to the number of 1500 are making the waste places bloom and great fields of grain, alfalfa, cotton and other products now meet the eye.

The city is located 4 miles west of the Ehrenberg ferry on the Colorado River, at an altitude of 268 feet, and is reached by auto stage from Glamis station on the Southern Pacific Railroad (65 miles) or from Blythe Station on the Santa Fe railroad (40 miles).

Blythe has a splendid high school and grammar school and there are five other districts in the valley with good buildings and many pupils. There is one church building in the city and a number of religious organizations hold regular services. A splendid hotel, bank, brick blocks, theatre, garage, brick yard and many other lines of business, including a weekly paper.

There is a Chamber of Commerce whose Secretary will answer all questions.

There are 82,000 acres of tillable land in the district, and ample water has been provided for the entire area by a mutual water company. The water is diverted from the never failing Colorado River 14 miles north of Blythe city.

Water stock is issued at the rate of one share per acre at a cost of \$30 per share. There are no bonds on the district. The annual assessment to date have averaged five dollars per acre per year. When the system is completed the land owners will own the water as well and the cost should be nominal.

There are now 16,000 acres under irrigation and cultivation producing record crops of grain, alfalfa, cotton, corn and vegetables. Fruit is being planted in limited quantities.

Alfalfa is cut six times per year, yielding 10 tons per acre; cotton yielded last year one and one half bales per acre, 1300 bales being shipped. There are two cotton gins in the valley and a cotton seed oil mill in prospect. Several small dairies in the valley supply one creamery with butter fat. Hogs are numerous, and poultry thrives, especially turkeys.

Surface water of good quality for domestic use is found at depths ranging from 20 to 105 feet.

Improved land with water right can be had from \$100 to \$150 per acre; unimproved land with water right sells at from \$45 per acre up, amount available 66,000 acres.

Other towns in the valley are "Rennals" and Neighbours" both with good schools and connected with an abundant water supply and are sur-



DATE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

per, and yet, the county is teeming with alluring prospects. The Clay Companies, employing 75 men are located 6 miles north of Elsinore and is tapped by a spur track of the Santa Fe railroad. Clay is being shipped at the rate of 18,000 car loads per annum.

Two stone quarries furnish many cars of curb, paving blocks and building stone. Four miles south of Corona is another large deposit of fine clays lying idle for lack of cheap transportation. The same may be said of extensive cement deposits only a few miles away.

Four rock crushers are busy here employing 50 men and shipping 5000 cars of crushed stone per month. A large pressed brick and vitrified pipe factory carry a pay roll of \$4000 per month.

At Temecula considerable activity is shown in the granite quarries and a num-

rounded with cultivated farms that denote prosperity.

The soil of the valley is a sandy loam on the uplands and a clay silt in the lowlands.

Mineral Products.

The State Mineralogist report of 1912 latest at hand, give the following output of products for the year. (See bulletin No. 65, page 54.)

Brick, \$20,000; clay, \$94,000; copper, \$990; gold, \$20,202; gems, \$800; lead, \$42; limestone, \$63,582; magnesite, \$8,780; mineral water \$4250; sand glass, \$3000; silver, \$254; stone industry, \$567,309; total value \$782,627. To this must be added 2,000,000 barrels of cement.

It will be noted that there is little production of gold, silver, lead and cop-



FRUIT DRYING—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.



ORANGE GROVE—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

ber of men are steadily employed. At Perris, granite in three different shades are quarried and shipped by the carload, over 100 cars having been shipped in 1914. In the same locality, feldspar and silica are shipped in large quantities.

Near Winchester there is an extensive deposit of magnesite, used extensively in the manufacture of fine brick.

In the Coachella mountains, southeast of San Jacinto, Tourmaline, Beryl, Topaz and Garnet have been found in quantity and gem quality. Some gold has been mined in this locality. Near Blythe in the eastern part of the county gold and copper has been mined in a crude way at intervals for a quarter of a century and there exists in the vicinity, iron, gypsum, lime and cement, sufficient in quantity to furnish freight for 50 cars per day for a century. The iron ore is measured by mountains and the gypsum and lime by the section.

Near the city of Riverside a rare blue marble is found, also an extensive granite



AN APPLE ORCHARD—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

quarry working 25 men. The Riverside Portland Cement Co. with a \$3,500,000 property lies one and one-half miles northwest of Riverside and has a capacity of 6000 barrels of cement per day, giving employment to 800 men every day in the year. It has been in operation continuously since 1910 and has produced over 6,000,000 barrels of cement besides large quantities of crushed rock.

Health and Pleasure Resorts.

Riverside County has the greatest number and variety of Hot Mineral Springs of any county in the southland.

The Console Mineral Springs is located east of Riverside in Riche Canyon at an elevation of 2000 feet and is reached over a good road. Tenting and camping near the springs are enjoyed by many people and the waters are highly recommended for their medicinal properties.

Seven miles southwest of Corona is a popular resort reached from this point over auto road. It is known as Coldwater Canyon and nature has provided splendid scenery, running brooks and warm sulphur spring waters for both drinking and bathing and man has added an inviting camp ground and good hotel.

Elsinore Hot Springs health and pleasure resort offers a splendid combination of attractions. Bubbling from the earth, steaming with nature's heat, redolent with sulphur, the water breaks forth right on the margin of the only fresh water lake of note in Southern California.

The hot mud and mineral baths are given under skilled attendants in a splendidly equipped bath house.

The Springs are right in the city of Elsinore, described elsewhere. Three good hotels are located within two blocks of the Springs, which has a large plunge. There is good hunting, boating and fishing close at hand.

Murietta Hot Springs is known far and wide. They are located four miles from the town of Murietta and are reached over the Santa Fe with auto connections or over fine boulevard. A splendid hotel, cottages and tents are provided and no effort has been spared in making the resort attractive and beneficial to those seeking health or pleasure.

The sulphur, iron, lime, magnesia, soda, arsenic and other minerals carried in the waters coming from the earth at a temperature of 170 F. give great results in many ills.

The Barnesconi Hot Mineral Springs are located 7 miles northeast of Perris.

The Relief Hot Springs lies 4 miles north of San Jacinto and 7 miles north of Hemet and is reached over the Santa Fe with auto connection at San Jacinto. These Springs, long noted for their wonderful curative qualities, with the hot mud baths have no superior for many ailments, especially rheumatism. The natural heat of the springs ranges from 96 degrees to 117 degrees Fahrenheit.

A fine bath house and plunge has just been completed with all modern sanitary improvements. A good hotel, bungalows and tents are at the disposal of visitors, and the seeker of health or pleasure will find something to please.



GOOD ROADS—RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

The Eden Hot Springs lie south of Beaumont, 7 miles, and the auto stage meets all Southern Pacific trains at this point. Here the visitor will find splendid accommodations, pleasant surroundings and beneficial waters.

Palm Springs is located at the foot of San Jacinto mountains bordering on the desert, and Coffman's stage connects with the Southern Pacific trains at Palm Springs station by appointment. This is a noted desert resort and visited yearly by many prominent artists, authors and other notables afflicted with brainfag, worry or over work. Splendid accommodations of all kinds have been provided.

The Soboba Lithia Springs lie two miles south of San Jacinto and four miles east of Hemet on the very margin of the Indian reservation, made famous by Helen Hunt Jackson in her historical romance of *Romona*.

If one tires of the springs, 20 miles will carry him over a mile above the sea to Keens Camp or Idyllwild, where he can roam among the pines, running brooks and nature's wilds to his heart's content, or lounge in laziness in a comfortable hotel, bungalow or tent. These resorts are reached from either San Jacinto, Hemet or Banning in auto stage over a safe and scenic drive. The whole of San Jacinto Mountains is a playground where in summer one may camp unmolested.

For any further information write any Chamber of Commerce in Riverside County.

San Bernardino County



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, organized April 26, 1853, is the largest county in the United States, equaling the combined areas of the states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Delaware. In 1892 a part of its original territory was contributed to the formation of Riverside County, leaving within the present limits an area of 20,157 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Inyo County; on the east by the Colorado River and the Nevada state line; on the south by Riverside County, and on the west by Orange, Los Angeles and Kern Counties.

The greater portion of the county is north and east of the San Bernardino mountains. This portion is more or less an arid waste, within which are included the Mojave and Colorado Deserts, traversed by many ranges of mineral bearing mountains. Most of the present arable lands of the county lie in the southwest corner, under the lee of the mountain range, which intercepts moisture-laden air currents from the ocean, causing abundant rain and snowfall on its slopes.

This is the San Bernardino Valley proper, having an area of about 1,200 square miles. It is watered by numerous streams, flowing from the moun-



FOOTHILL BOULEVARD—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



A BOULEVARD—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

tains, and has an artesian belt of large extent. Flowing wells are developed at depths varying from 400 to 1000 feet, and pumping wells are obtained readily outside of the proven artesian belt.

The average elevation of this valley or plain is about 1000 feet above sea level, the lowest point 713 feet, being at the Los Angeles County line. Its protecting mountain wall rises abruptly to a general elevation of 6000 feet, having peaks reaching

an altitude of 11,275 feet, the highest carrying a perpetual snow cap. Because of its topography, San Bernardino County has a wide climatic range and great variety of soil, and its products are correspondingly various.

The soil of the San Bernardino valley or plain is generally granitic, stratified with clay, and contains iron, potash, and other elements of fertility. Close to the mountains it is sharp gravel or sand mixed with alluvial deposit. Near the center of the valley, a dark, heavy loam with occasional belts of adobe, prevails. Toward the west there is a lighter sandy loam, and in the river bottoms occurs a heavy soil adapted to forage and garden plants rather than fruit. The County is noted for its large production of citrus fruits, its soil and climate being peculiarly adapted to that purpose.

Irrigation in California began in the San Bernardino Valley a century ago, and the ditch dug at that time by Indians under the direction of the Padres is still in use. The flow of mountain streams, impounded in reservoirs, and artesian wells now supply abundant water for irrigation.

The Bear Valley dam makes a reservoir of ten billion gallons capacity, and the



ENTRANCE TO PINE CREST.

Arrowhead reservoir will furnish water to many thousands of acres. There are many smaller irrigating systems, but only a very small part of the water supply in the mountains has been brought into use. Even on the desert side of the mountains there are many sources of water supply that have not yet been developed, but will in time be utilized for reclamation of large areas of arid land.

The principal products of the desert region at present are the precious metals and variously useful minerals.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

The population of San Bernardino County according to the Federal Census of 1910, was 56,706. This is rapidly increasing and a conservative estimate for 1914 places the population at over 70,000.

The total assessed valuation of the County for the year 1914 was \$63,345,022, and the county tax rate, omitting special taxes, was \$1.391 on each



ONE OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS.



A GLIMPSE OF ONE OF MANY PARKS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

\$100 of assessed valuation. There is no outstanding county indebtedness. The County has a splendid court house, hall of records, jail, public library, and county hospital.

In educational facilities, the county is abreast of the times. There are six high and seventy-one graded schools in the county, employing 466 teachers. There is one university, and there are numerous private schools and colleges, churches of all denominations, fraternal organizations, women's clubs and social clubs.

The Live Stock industry is not carried on to such an extent as formerly for the reason that the larger holdings are fast being used for the more profitable industry of fruit raising.

The records for 1914, show the following:

Kind	No. of Head
Beef Cattle	8,500
Stock Cattle	7,800
Dairy Cows	2,300
Calves	1,200
Horses	15,415
Mules	450
Hogs	5,800
Sheep	25,000

There are 8,400 dozen hens, and the annual output of eggs is 770,000 dozen.

BEE INDUSTRY.

There are 12,000 colonies of bees in the county. Honey output per annum 600,000 pounds; beeswax, 6,000 pounds.

DAIRY INDUSTRY.

There are three creameries, producing annually 400,000 pounds of butter, and large quantities of milk are shipped to outside markets. This industry could and should be largely increased with great profit.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

The sugar beet industry is at present confined to one locality and one refinery, with an annual output valued at \$1,265,000.

WINE INDUSTRY.

There are twelve wineries in the County, producing annually: Dry wines, 2,000,000 gallons; sweet wines, 100,000 gallons; brandy, 125,000 gallons; vinegar, 40,000 gallons; grape juice, 20,000 gallons. (Extract from State report 1910.)

What is probably the largest vineyard in the world, the Italian Vineyard Company's vineyard, comprising 4,000 acres is located in this County at Cucamonga.



IN THE SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

CEREAL CROP, 1914.

The more profitable cultivation of fruit is fast eliminating the grain farmer in San Bernardino County.

Kind	Acres	Tons	Value
Wheat	850	290	\$ 8,700
Barley	6,800	3360	67,200
Oats	100	75	2,650
Corn	2,500	1200	38,400
Total	10,250	4925	\$116,950

HAY.

Kind	Acres	Tons	Value
Alfalfa	10,500	84,000	\$1,156,000
Grain hay	25,000	28,000	362,400
Straw		1,000	6,000
Total	35,500	113,800	\$1,524,400

GREEN FRUITS.

Estimated Value		Estimated Value	
Apples	\$115,500	Oranges	\$7,100,000
Apricots	58,800	Pears	28,350
Cherries	15,000	Peaches	85,000
Figs	1,550	Plums	4,000
Grapefruit	60,000	Prunes	2,150
Lemons	900,000		
Nectarines	4,000	Total	\$8,374,350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estimated Value		Estimated Value	
Blackberries	\$ 8,950	Olives	\$25,000
Loganberries	1,900	Garden peas	24,000
Raspberries	1,600	Irish potatoes	43,500
Strawberries	13,150	Sweet potatoes	650
Beans	34,000	Tomatoes	8,000
Stock beets	39,000	Melons	5,200
Cabbages	85,000		
Onions	3,500	Total	\$284,450

DRIED FRUITS AND NUTS.

The annual output of dried fruits and nuts including walnuts, almonds, apricots, figs, peaches, prunes and raisins aggregate \$165,000.

CANNED FRUIT.

Canned fruits including apricots, cherries, pears, peaches, plums and miscellaneous products aggregate 425,000 cases annually—valued at \$1,062,500.



ONE OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY'S WATER SHEDS.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Estimated Value		Estimated Value	
Syrup	\$ 2,100	Paving brick	\$ 40,000
Soda ash	100,000	Lime and Sandstone	150,000
Crushed rock	150,000	Artificial stone	20,000
Marble dust	12,500	Olive oil	125,000 gals.
Plaster	41,500	Pickled olives	295,000 gals.
Tungsten	30,000	Soap	30,000 lbs.

FACTORIES AND MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

Olive oil factories	3	Cigar factories	5
Soap factories	1	Flouring mill	1
Artificial stone	4	Foundries and iron works	7
Oil refineries	1	Leather goods	1
Fertilizer factories	1	Tannery	1
Box factories	3	Cement plants	2
Book binderies	1	Electrical appliances	1
Brick plants	3		

POWER USED IN OPERATING MILLS, FACTORIES AND PUMPS.

Operated by Steam	38 plants
Operated by Electricity	14 plants
Operated by Gasoline	10 plants
Operated by Water Power	5 plants

There are now three electric power companies in San Bernardino County competing for business, and electric power is fast coming into use.

TIMBER LANDS.

The timber consists chiefly of Cedar, Pine and Oak, and cover 287,000 acres of mountain territory.

Three sawmills report an annual output of lumber aggregating 13,000,000 feet.

The annual output of charcoal is 4500 sacks, and that of wood 13,000 cords.

There is one door and sash factory.

FRUIT.

The fruit acreage of the county has been accurately classified under the direction of the County Horticultural Commissioner, and is of September, 1914.

Citrus Fruits.			
Variety	Acres	Variety	Acres
Oranges	40,462	Grapefruit	838
Lemons	4,461		
Total			45,761

Deciduous Fruits.

Variety	Acres	Variety	Acres
Peaches	7,513	Plums	20
Apricots	2,117	Total	22,272
Pears	534	Olives	1,330
Apples	11,155	Grapes	17,121
Walnuts	795	Total Acreage, fruit and vines	18,451
Cherries	66		
Prunes	72		

MINERALS.

Variety	Value	Variety	Value
Clay	\$ 350	Mineral paint	1,200
Copper	319,636	Salt	12,600
Gems	450	Silver Bullion	49,962
Gold Bullion	293,900	Stone	580,057
Gypsum	67,000	Cement omitted	
Lead	4,268		
Limestone	97,867	Total value of minerals	\$1,427,290

(State mineralogist report 1912, Bulletin No. 65, page 55)

THE COUNTY SEAT.

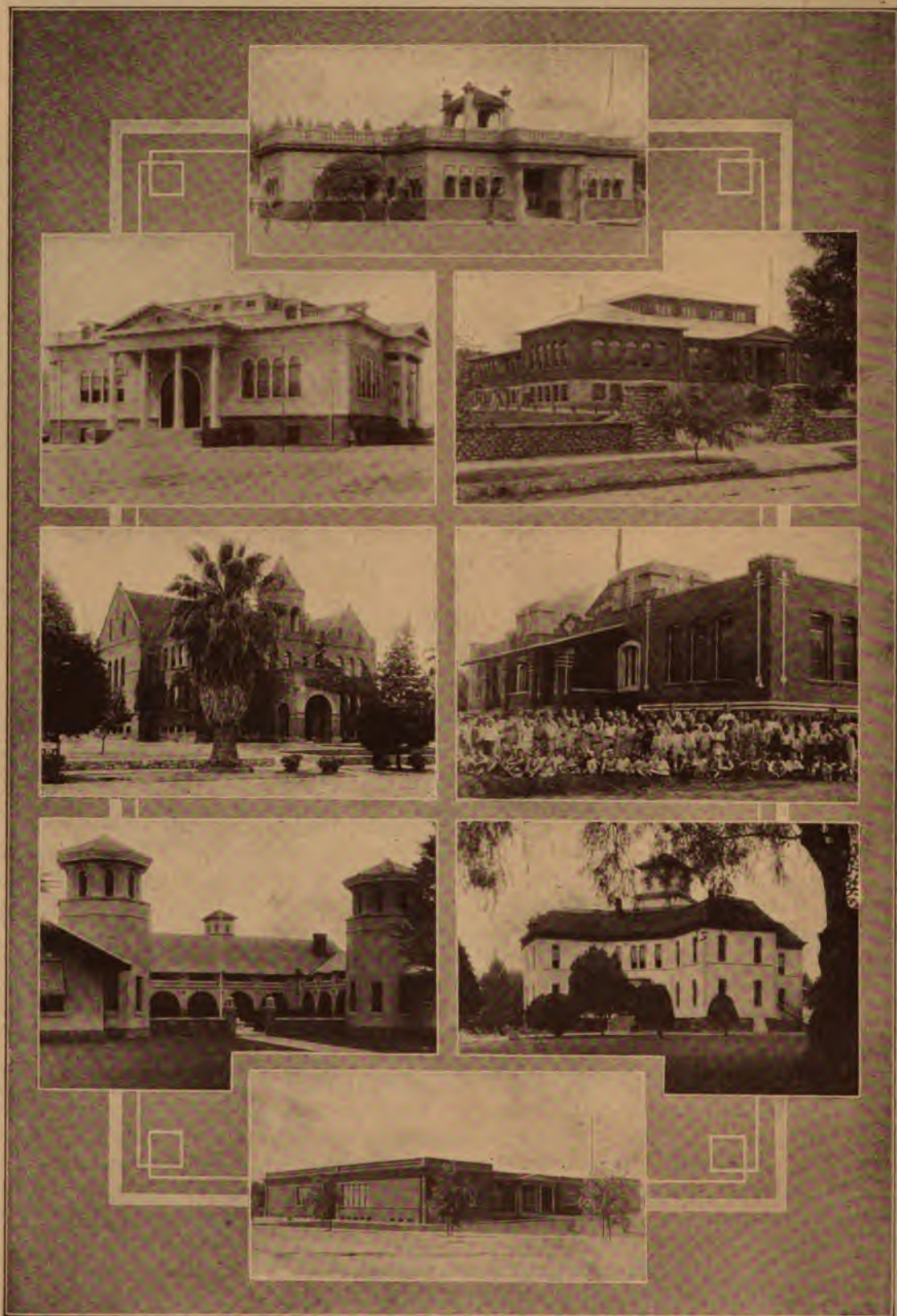
San Bernardino City, the seat of County government, is located 60 miles east of Los Angeles in the heart of the valley from which it derives its name; elevation 1054 feet above sea level.

It is the gateway to Southern California by reason of the centering here of three transcontinental railways, the Southern Pacific, Salt Lake and Santa Fe, and it is the hub from which radiate lines of the Pacific Electric inter-urban system, connecting with many other localities, and in a ninety minute ride through a semi-tropic fruit growing region, linking the entire territory to Los Angeles. It is the home of the National Orange show where is shown annually the finest exhibit of citrus fruits shown in the world.

San Bernardino is a city of substantial business blocks and California bungalow homes, and her population of 19,000 is increasing steadily.

The city owns an ample supply of pure water, twenty miles of paved streets, sixty miles of cement sidewalk, public buildings of marble and gray stone, parks and other public utilities. A \$20,000 library building contains 15,000 volumes. Seventeen public school buildings accommodate 76 teachers and 2,250 pupils. A \$250,000 Polytechnic High School is now being built. There are sixteen churches and an \$80,000 home of the Y. M. C. A. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks and Womens Club are housed in good buildings of their own. The city has banks, hotels, theatres, clubs and three daily newspapers. Post Office receipts, school census, building permits, bank resources and assessment rolls show steady growth.

San Bernardino is an industrial center of considerable importance. The Santa Fe machine shops, located here, employ 1,000 people, with a monthly pay roll of \$175,000. The largest pre-cooling plant in the world, costing



SOME OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



ARROWHEAD HOTEL—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

\$750,000, making 60,000 tons of ice and pre-cooling 25,000 cars of fruit per annum, is another industry with a large pay roll.

Manufacturing is represented in iron works, machine shops, ice factory, refrigerator plant, power and lighting plants, foundries, saw and planing mills, box factory, artificial stone, cement pipe, marble and granite works, and other enterprises of less importance, giving employment to over 4000 people. Bank deposits aggregate over \$7,500,000.

The lands immediately surrounding the city produce citrus and deciduous fruits, olives, grapes, vegetables, hay, grain, and alfalfa, while many dairy, stock and poultry farms may be seen in an hour's ride.



A HIGH SCHOOL—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The city and town lots are utilized for fruit to the following extent: oranges 250 acres, lemons 100 acres, olives 50 acres, peaches 300 acres, pears 10 acres, apples 25 acres, walnuts 100 acres, making a total of 985 acres of town lots producing fruit instead of being allowed to



ABOVE THE CLOUDS—SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS.

grow weeds. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce will answer all communications.

The County is divided into horticultural districts with local inspectors in charge.

CHINO DISTRICT.

Kind	Acres	Kind	Acres
Oranges	20	Prunes	8
Peaches	714	Grapes	22
Apricots	195	Olives	131
Apples	295		
Walnuts	414	Total	1799

The general character of the soil varies. In the northern portion of the district it is light gray, shading into a light brown and passing into a heavy dark loam in the south. The average seasonal rainfall is 18 inches.

Chino is an incorporated city with a population of 2500 within her limits, and as many more in the immediate vicinity. It is located on the Southern Pacific rail-



GOOD ROADS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



SCENES FROM PRIVATE PARKS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

road, 27 miles southwesterly from San Bernardino, at an elevation of 713 feet.

The educational facilities are excellent. The city has a high school building costing \$40,000, domestic science \$10,000, two grammar school buildings, one with its equipment costing \$50,000, the other \$40,000. There are four other grammar schools in the vicinity.



BIG BEAR VALLEY—SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Chino has four church buildings and five other religious organizations hold services. There are numerous secret societies and fraternal organizations, good hotel, stores, a bank, theater, and two weekly papers.

Chino has the second largest beet sugar factory in the state producing annually 12,000 tons of sugar and 4,000 tons of dried beet pulp, and an alfalfa mill producing 1,500 tons of alfalfa meal.

The monthly pay roll for Chino's factories exceeds \$40,000. Seventeen thousand five hundred acres of beets are grown in the vicinity, yielding an average of 17 tons per acre, and returning the grower from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per ton.

A large oil refinery and a cement pipe plant are located here. Chino district has 9,500 acres of alfalfa which is cut seven times a year, averaging ten tons to the acre per year.

Sufficient dairying is carried on to supply the large creamery and ship in addition 2200 pounds of milk daily to other markets. This industry is being increased without danger of over production.

Poultry raising is an industry that has been neglected, though proven profitable, and offers an attractive field, practically unoccupied.



BEAR VALLEY RESERVOIR.



LYTLE CREEK—ONE SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Oranges are grown in the district in a limited quantity. Deciduous fruits are grown extensively, and large quantities are supplied to canneries.

Walnuts have proven profitable and are being extensively planted. Berries and vegetables of all kinds do well.

Chino is in the heart of a proven water belt, where an abundance of pure water can be had at depths ranging from 100 to 300 feet, with a pump lift of from 10 feet to 80 feet, at a fuel cost of from \$2 to \$8 per acre per annum.

Improved deciduous fruit farms may be purchased from \$300 to \$400 per acre with water. Improved alfalfa farms bring from \$400 to \$700 per acre.

There are approximately 4000 acres of unimproved land in the district subject to the above described water conditions, that can be purchased from \$200 to \$400 per acre.

Climatic conditions are ideal for farming and fruit growing. The Chino Chamber of Commerce responds to requests for information.



GOOD ROADS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



A CORNER OF ONE OF THE PARKS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

ONTARIO DISTRICT.

Kind	Acres
Oranges	4,902
Lemons	111
Olives	20
Peaches	2,408
Apricots	528
Pears	78
Grapes	447
Apples	118
Total acres.....	8,612

Ontario.

Ontario lies 22 miles west of San Bernardino on the Southern Pacific and Salt Lake railroads, and is connected with the Santa Fe and Pacific Electric to the north by trolley system.

The City has an elevation of 979 feet; population 7,144. It is an incorporated city of the sixth class.

In educational facilities, Ontario stands at the front. The Chaffey Union High School, ranking high among the many excellent polytechnic institutions of the state, has a \$200,000 structure occupying a 20 acre campus. It has six fine grammar and graded school buildings, 19 church buildings, three hotels, numerous rooming and apartment houses and restaurants, a public library, city hall, Chamber of Commerce building, three banks and a daily paper. Two large packing houses, aided by a number of smaller ones.



WINTER IN THE MOUNTAINS.



ONE OF THE MANY BOULEVARDS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



A TRIP TO THE MOUNTAINS.

take care of the crops, and provide employment for many people, and freight for 900 cars. Two fruit and vegetable canneries report an annual output of 275,000 cases of canned goods.

The Hotpoint Electric Heating Factory is another large industry employing many people the year round, and the two solar heater plants add another 100 people to the city's monthly pay roll.

A planing mill, gas plant, fertilizer plant, dairies, nurseries and irrigation supply factory and other industrial concerns contribute to the prosperity of Ontario.

In fruits, the orange leads, though much attention is given to the deciduous varieties as indicated by the two large canneries located here. Alfalfa and vegetables are grown commercially.

A few miles east of the city is the 4,000 acre vineyard of the Italian Vineyard Company, and at Guasti, a station on the Southern Pacific, is located the finest equipped winery in the state, producing 1,200,000 gallons of dry wines, 800,000 gallons of sweet wines, and 50,000 gallons of grape brandy. The vineyard and winery employ one hundred and fifty men from January to August, and four hundred from August to December, paying \$1.75 to \$3.50 per day.

Near by is the United States Government Bureau



MOUNTAIN CABINS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



AMONG THE BIG TREES—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

of plant industry and experiment station. Ontario water supply comes from San Antonio Canyon and from pumping plants; is pure and abundant, and is supplied to the lands at an annual cost of \$12 per acre.



A POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



A PARK SCENE—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Improved citrus fruit lands can be purchased for \$1000 to \$3000 per acre. Unimproved citrus lands are scarce, but deciduous fruit, alfalfa and vegetable lands with water can be had up to 1000 acres at \$300 per acre and up.

Euclid Avenue, the pride of Ontario and Upland, beginning at the Southern Pacific railroad and extending north in an air line for a distance of seven miles, is 200 feet wide its full length. Double rows of pepper trees screen the trolley way in the center, and on each side is a paved and curbed street 66 feet wide, flanked by rows of grevillias and eucalyptus trees. Along this drive are residences in keeping with its character.

Information in detail may be obtained from the Secretary of the Ontario Chamber of Commerce.

UPLAND DISTRICT.

Kind	Acres	Kind	Acres
Oranges	3171	Apricots	20
Lemons	1708	Olives	10
Grape Fruit	65		
Peaches	305	Total	5279

Upland is located two miles north of Ontario and 20 miles west of San Bernardino, at an elevation of 1300 feet. The city is incorporated, has a population of 4,000, and is reached over a fine boulevard, the Santa Fe and Pacific Electric railroads, and is connected with the Southern Pacific and Salt Lake railroads to the south by trolley system. Upland has fine business blocks and residences, and beautiful streets. Euclid Avenue runs

through the heart of the City, and "from palm to pine" describes the arboreal foliage along the way.

There is a \$200,000 Union High School building and two grammar school buildings, costing \$40,000 each. The trustees have provided seven acres of ground for school argiculture, and the experiment has proven beneficial.

In church buildings, Upland has many fine structures. A Y. M. C. A. building with a two and a half acre children's playground; library, city hall and theatre complete the public building list. There are a number of secret societies, fraternal organizations and social clubs. A band is maintained at public expense.

Upland has three substantial banks, building and loan association and a weekly newspaper.

The Upland Foundry and Machine Co., casting foundry, two cement pipe factories and tannery make up the list of manufactures.

Eight fruit packing houses are located here, and the 2,400 cars of citrus fruit shipped east last year returned the growers \$1,731,704.

The water supply is provided by both gravity and pumping systems owned by a mutual water company, and water is furnished the lands at an annual cost of \$12 per acre.

Improved lands can be purchased at from \$1000 to \$3000 per acre. There are yet 2000 acres of good citrus fruit land, unimproved, that can be purchased with water at from \$400 to \$500 per acre.

The Chamber of Commerce responds to inquiries.



A MOUNTAIN HOME—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



A CAMP SCENE—SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS.



COURT HOUSE—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

feet, and has an annual rainfall of 24 inches. Its population is 2,000. Cucamonga has two grammar schools, four churches, a bank, a number of mercantile establishments, and a newspaper. Five packing houses furnish freight for five hundred cars each year, and the products of a large acreage of deciduous fruits and grapes find their way to a cannery and three large wineries. A large acreage is devoted to alfalfa, grain and vegetables. The water supply comes from mountain streams and from underground sources, and is furnished at an annual cost of ranging from \$8 to \$12 per acre. Improved farm lands can be purchased at from \$1500 to \$1800 per acre. There are about 1500 acres of unimproved land with water available to the homeseeker at prices ranging from \$200 to \$600 per acre. Vineyard land with water can be had for \$300 per acre. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce answers inquiries.

ETIWANDA DISTRICT.

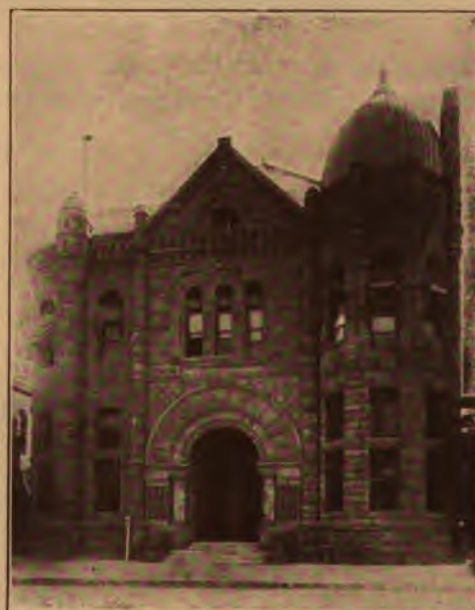
Kinds	Acres
Oranges	335
Lemons	375
Olives	170
Peaches	190
Apricots	20
Grapes	4670
Total	5760

CUCAMONGA DISTRICT.

Kinds	Acres
Orange	2166
Lemons	658
Olives	68
Peaches	2921
Apricots	526
Grapes	11155
Total	17494

General character of soils grading from a light sandy into a heavy black loam.

The town is located four miles east of Upland and seventeen miles west of San Bernardino, on the Santa Fe and Pacific Electric railroads, at an elevation of 1676



HALL OF RECORDS

General character of soil gravelly, sandy and clay loams; average seasonal rainfall 19 inches; elevation 1400 feet.

Etiwanda is located 12 miles west of San Bernardino on the Santa Fe and Pacific Electric railroads and the foothill boulevard system, and contains 500 people. There are good schools and churches, public library and stores. Etiwanda took



the sweepstake prize on lemons for three consecutive years at the National Orange Show, and in 1914, added the sweepstake prize on oranges. Table grapes are shipped to the east with profitable results. The raisin grape does

well, and a large raisin packing establishment, operated on the co-operative plan, cares for the crop. A large co-operative fruit packing house handles the citrus products. The water supply comes from the mountains, is owned and operated on the mutual benefit plan, even to the water sheds, and the cost of water for irrigation purposes has averaged less than five dollars per acre per



annum for the past five years. Improved lands sell at from \$1000 to \$2000 per acre. Address the Secretary of the Board of Trade for information.

BLOOMINGTON—RIALTO—FONTANA DISTRICTS.

These three localities are grouped in one horticultural district.

Kind	Acres
Oranges	8795
Lemons	1144
Grape fruit	505
Olives	765
Peaches	181
Apricots	443
Grapes	384
Total	12217

General character of soil, disintegrated granite and



BUNGALOWS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Pacific and Pacific Electric railroads, elevation 1983 feet; population 800. There is a good store, \$20,000 grammar school building, church, post office, and good opportunity for a hotel man, druggist and banker.

Two large fruit packing houses that care for the community output shipped in 1914, 350 cars of citrus fruits.

Climatic conditions are favorable to production of the lemon, and special attention is being given to this branch of the citrus fruit industry. The olive also is grown extensively in this locality. The Curtis Olive Factory located



RESIDENCE—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

here, produced in 1913, 70,000 gallons of olive oil and 190,000 gallons of pickled olives.

Other fruits and nuts are produced in commercial quantities, as well as alfalfa and vegetables.

Improved farms may be purchased from \$1200 to \$2000 per acre. There are about 2000 acres of unimproved land tributary to the town that can be purchased with water, from \$300 to



AN ELKS' CLUB HOUSE—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

sandy loam shading from light gray to dark brown. The water supply in the district is abundant and comes from storage reservoirs fed by Lytle Creek, and from underground streams operated by pumping plants, and is furnished to the lands at a cost of about \$12 per acre.

BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington is located six miles southwest of San Bernardino on the Southern



SOME LIBRARIES.

\$400 per acre. The Chamber of Commerce answers request for information.

RIALTO.

Rialto is located $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of San Bernardino on the Santa Fe and Pacific Electric railroads; elevation 1200 feet; population 1500 people; rainfall 18 inches per annum.

The City has good graded schools, three churches, woman's club, public library, city hall, two lodge rooms, bank, stores and all other conveniences becoming a city of the sixth class.

Rialto is a fruit growing community. Oranges, lemons and olives are the principal products.

Improved orchards can be purchased from \$1000 to \$2500 per acre; unimproved land with water, is available to the extent of 5000 acres, and can be purchased at \$300 to \$450 per acre. There are seven fruit packing houses in Rialto proper, handling over 1500 cars of citrus fruit annually, the returns from which enrich the growers to the extent of over \$1,500,000.

The City streets are well graded and well cared for. Riverside Drive is very wide, with two rows of eucalyptus trees in the center, between which runs the trolley system. Rows of beautiful peppers line the sides of the driveway and there are many miles of ce-



A HIGH SCHOOL—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



SOME CHURCHES—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



A PART OF SANTA FE RAILROAD SHOPS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

ment curbs and sidewalks. Rialto has a Chamber of Commerce from which information may be obtained.

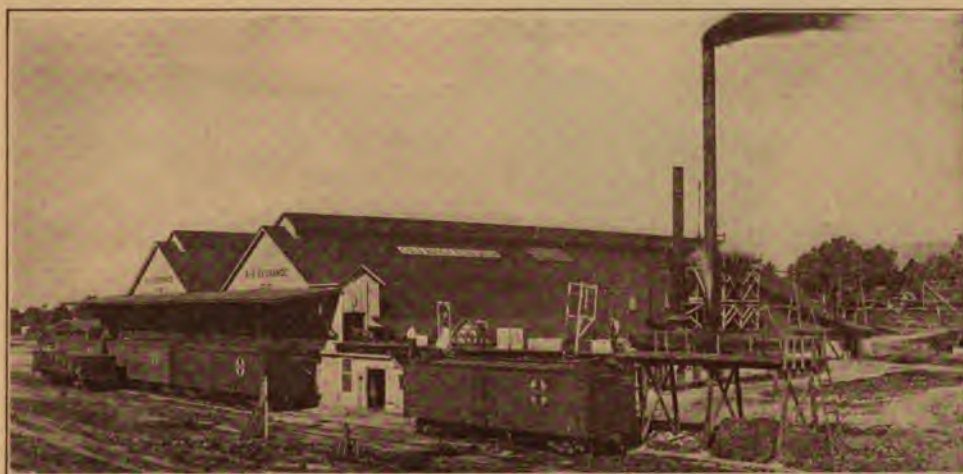
FONTANA.

The Fontana tract lies west of Rialto in the same horticultural district and subject to same water conditions. It contains 17,000 acres of land, 500 of which have been set to citrus fruits by the company, on tracts selected by non-residents. The Company furnishes the land, the trees, competent men to do the planting and care for the orchards until they come into bearing.

Improved lands can be purchased for \$2000 per acre. There are 12,000 acres of available unimproved land with water that can be purchased at prices ranging from \$250 to \$400 per acre. Much of this unimproved land is suitable for deciduous fruits, alfalfa, dairying, poultry raising and diversified farming.



ANOTHER VIEW SANTA FE RAILROAD SHOPS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



AN ORANGE PACKING PLANT—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

COLTON—HIGHGROVE DISTRICT.

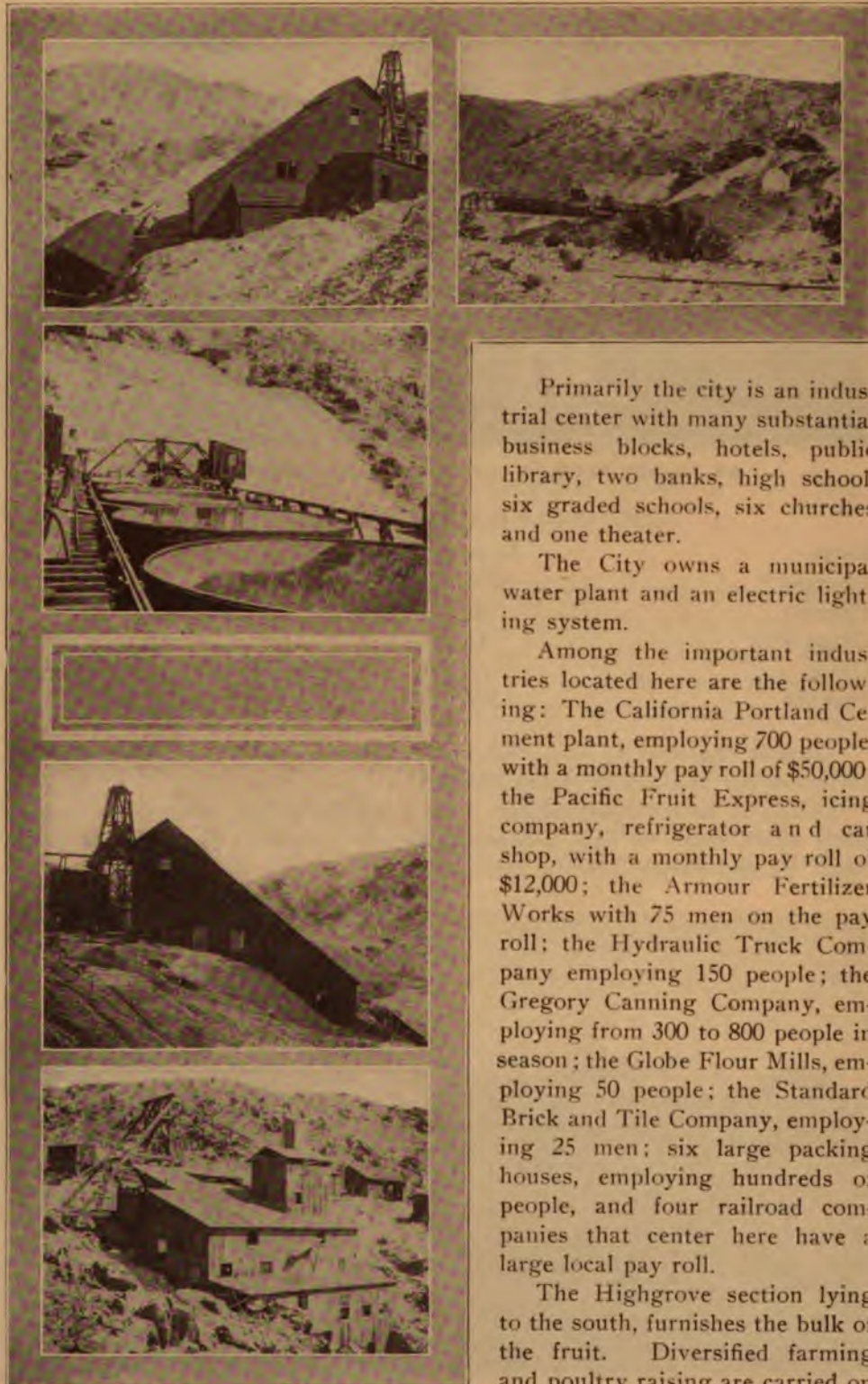
Kinds	Acres	Kinds	Acres
Oranges	2815	Apricots	13
Lemons	20	Pears	14
Grape fruit	43		
Olives	15	Total	3289
Peaches	369		

General character of soil, decomposed granite and sandy loam; rainfall 18 inches per annum; elevation 893 feet.

Colton is an incorporated city with a population of 5000. It is located three miles south of San Bernardino on the Southern Pacific, Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Pacific Electric railroads.



VINEYARD AND WINERY—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



Primarily the city is an industrial center with many substantial business blocks, hotels, public library, two banks, high school, six graded schools, six churches and one theater.

The City owns a municipal water plant and an electric lighting system.

Among the important industries located here are the following: The California Portland Cement plant, employing 700 people, with a monthly pay roll of \$50,000; the Pacific Fruit Express, icing company, refrigerator and car shop, with a monthly pay roll of \$12,000; the Armour Fertilizer Works with 75 men on the pay roll; the Hydraulic Truck Company employing 150 people; the Gregory Canning Company, employing from 300 to 800 people in season; the Globe Flour Mills, employing 50 people; the Standard Brick and Tile Company, employing 25 men; six large packing houses, employing hundreds of people, and four railroad companies that center here have a large local pay roll.

The Highgrove section lying to the south, furnishes the bulk of the fruit. Diversified farming and poultry raising are carried on

DALE MINES—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



SKY LINE, SAN BERNADINO CITY—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

to some extent, but citrus fruits make up the bulk of the output. An abundant water supply is obtained from artesian flow and pumping plants located to the east, and is furnished to the lands at cost of \$8 to \$12 per acre per annum.

Improved lands can be had at \$1500 to \$2000 per acre. Unimproved lands to the amount of 2000 acres with water, can be had at \$200 per acre and up.

The Chamber of Commerce will furnish data regarding Colton or any industry, upon application.

BRYN MAWR DISTRICT.

Kind	Acres
Oranges	3000
Lemons	12
Grape fruit	20
Peaches	65
Apricots	140
Pears	3
Apples	2
Grapes	18

Total acres.....3260

General character of soil,
decomposed granite and



AN IRRIGATING CANAL—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



A BUSINESS STREET— SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

brown sandy loam; rainfall 18 inches. This is a prosperous citrus fruit community with good schools, churches, stores, fruit packing house and other conveniences. It is located seven miles southeast of San Bernardino on the Southern Pacific railroad at an elevation of about 1250 feet. The water supply comes from the Bear Valley system, is gravity water and costs the farmer about \$7 per acre per annum.

Improved farm lands bring from \$1500 to \$2000 per acre; unimproved land with water is limited; but there is some to be had at \$300 to \$400 per acre.

REDLANDS DISTRICT.

Kind	Acres	Kind	Acres
Oranges	7033	Peaches	80
Lemons	8		
Grape fruit	80	Total acres	7245
Olives	44		

General character of soil, red granite loam with some clay; elevation 1350 feet; rainfall 20 inches.

Redlands is an incorporated city of the sixth class with a population of 12,000. It is located eight miles east of San Bernardino on the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Pacific Electric railroad lines, and may be reached over a fine boulevard.

It is a city noted for fine homes and beautiful parks, and has substantial business blocks, hotels and amusement places. The Redlands University, business college, high school, and eleven public schools graded from gram-

mar to kindergarten, furnish educational facilities. Redlands has fourteen churches, six of them provided with pipe organs; social, literary and musical clubs, free library, five banks, twelve parks, two children's playgrounds; many miles of well paved streets, and two daily papers.

Fourteen packing houses shipped for the season of 1912-13, 5309 cars of citrus fruits to the eastern market; two olive oil and pickling factories, one of which put out for the season of 1913-14, \$150,000 worth of products. There is also located here a plant for the manufacture of citrus by-products.

The water supply is abundant, coming from the Bear Valley system, and is furnished the fruit grower at about \$7 per acre per annum. Improved lands can be purchased at prices ranging from \$1500 to \$2500 per acre.

The people of Redlands own the Chamber of Commerce Building, in which is constantly on display an exhibit of the resources of the district. The Secretary will supply information regarding the locality.

CRAFTON DISTRICT.

Kind	Acres	Kind	Acres
Oranges	1775	Apples	55
Grape fruit	32		
Olives	32	Total acres	1894

General character of soil same as Redlands; elevation 1400 feet; rainfall 22 inches.

Crafton is located three miles east of Redlands on the Southern Pacific railroad. It is a thriving village, and has schools, churches, store and large fruit packing establishment.

Water supply, cost and climatic conditions same as Redlands. Improved land is valued from \$1500 to \$2500 per acre. Unimproved land, with water, to the amount of 2000 acres, is available at prices ranging from \$300 to \$400 per acre.

YUCAIPA—OAK GLEN DISTRICT.

Kind	Acres	Kind	Acres
Peaches	75	Cherries	65
Pears	165		
Apples	4133	Total acres	4438

General character of soil alluvial silt and decomposed lava rock, carrying a heavy per cent of iron and potash; elevation ranges from 2000 to 3000 feet; rainfall averages 20 inches per annum with some snow in winter; temperature ranges from six degrees above zero in winter to 103 degrees in summer. The locality has good schools and church, store and other conveniences.

Oak Glen is a thriving community in this horticultural district with good school facilities, church and store, and is especially noted for its fine apples.

This territory lies east of San Bernardino from 14 to 20 miles and is easy of access over good wagon roads.

This is primarily an apple growing section, though all the deciduous fruits thrive, especially the cherry, which attains a high state of perfection.



MASONIC TEMPLE—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Diversified farming may be successfully followed in any of its varied branches.

An abundant water supply is available from tunnel systems and storage reservoir in the mountains, and is furnished the lands at a cost of \$5 per acre per annum. Improved property can be purchased for \$500 per acre and up. Unimproved land with water, up to 10,000 acres, can be had from \$275 to \$300 per acre. Dairying, poultry raising, and truck gardening are proving profitable. The apple and cherry, however, are the money makers at present.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT.

Kind	Acres	Kind	Acres
Oranges	4150	Apricots	50
Lemons	325	Grapes	340
Olives	75		
Grape fruit	75	Total acres	5015

General character of soil decomposed granite and dark sandy loam; elevation 1200 feet; rainfall 20 inches.

Highland nestles close to the mountains. It is six miles northeast of San Bernardino and is reached by the Santa Fe railroad, Pacific Electric, or boulevard.

The village has 1500 inhabitants, three grade schools, three churches, public library, hotel, stores, fruit packing houses and box factory. The climatic conditions are on a par with Redlands and other foothill localities. The water supply comes from pumping plants and storage reservoirs and is supplied to the land at a cost of \$6 to \$8 per acre per annum. Improved

lands are valued at \$1500 to \$2000 per acre. Unimproved land with water is valued at \$300 to \$500 per acre, with 1000 acres only available.

A Chamber of Commerce is in existence and a letter to the Secretary will bring a prompt response.

DEVORE.

Devore is a station on the Santa Fe railroad, nine miles north of San Bernardino, is near the center of a new territory skirting the foothills. The general character of the soil is decomposed granite loam and sand with stretches of gravel. The elevation ranges from 2100 to 3000 feet, and it is devoted to apples and other deciduous fruits.

Several thousand acres of land are available at prices ranging from \$250 an acre upward.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

These are but sparsely settled and no great attempt at their development has been made, yet there are 600 acres of apple trees producing as fine apples as are grown anywhere.

When the problem of transportation is solved, hundreds of pioneers may find homes in the small valleys and meadows.

THE DESERT DISTRICT.

Kind	Acres
Peaches	50
Pears	60
Apples	5900
Total.....	6010



STREET SCENE—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS.

7 tons of hay per acre. The cattle industry is of importance, more than 10,000 head being ranged in the foothills and in the valley. Poultry has proven a sure source of revenue. Turkeys thrive and find a ready market in Los Angeles.

Three apiaries, with a record of 70 pounds of a superior quality of honey to the colony, prove the value of the bee industry, and there is room for unlimited expansion. With plenty of water, vegetables and melons do well, especially watermelons. One hundred acres of sugar beets yielded a record crop last year and contained the largest percentage of sugar of any beets

General character of soil varies from a coarse decomposed granite to a sandy loam and silt.

VICTORVILLE.

Victorville is located on the Mojave Desert 44 miles north of San Bernardino on the line of the Santa Fe and Salt Lake railroads. Elevation 3000 feet; population 500; average rainfall about 8 inches.

The Mojave River runs through the valley and the town occupies its west bank at the narrows, near the center of the valley, which contains 300,000 acres of land. This district presents splendid opportunities for people with moderate means.

The village has a good, school, public hall, two hotels, rooming house, two general merchandise stores, livery and garage, blacksmith shop, real estate office, restaurants, and two weekly papers, and a five stamp quartz mill.

About 3000 acres of land along the river are irrigated by gravity water, producing alfalfa, apples, pears and vegetables. Alfalfa is cut four times per year, yielding

raised in the state, but the long haul to the factory proved prohibitive. Olives have proven satisfactory, and peaches and apricots have been grown in the valley for years. The Concord grape does remarkably well also.

There are now growing in the valley about 2000 acres of apples and pears, and the acreage will be largely increased.

Eight miles south of Victorville lies the village of Hesperia, with school, church, store and post office. The village is surrounded by orchards and alfalfa fields.

Five miles north of Victorville lies Oro Grande, on the same line of railroad. The town has a population of 500 people, school, church, numerous stores and hotels.

A cement plant, producing 500 barrels of cement daily, another in prospect, and a lime-rock quarry shipping from two to five carloads of stone every day in the year are among the important industries carrying 90 men on their pay roll. The limestone quarry furnishes the stone to every beet sugar factory in the state south of Visalia.

The agricultural and horticultural future of all this vast territory depends on the solution of the water problem. Two facts stand out prominently, the productive land is here, the water is here, and the problem of a successful wedding has in some instances already been demonstrated.

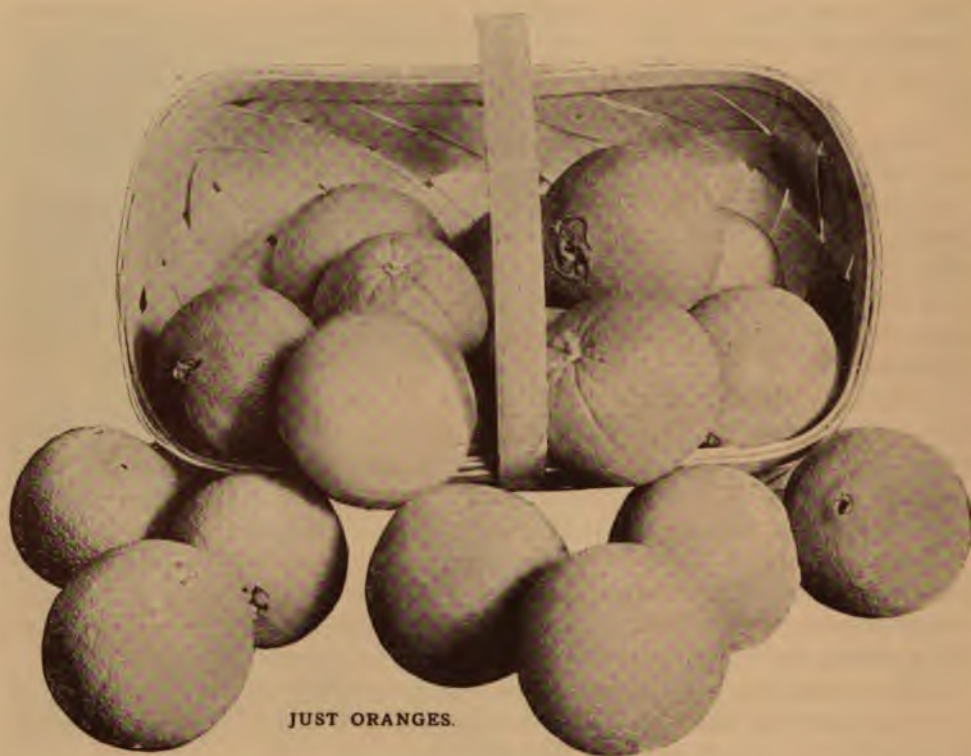
Eliminating the gravity water, the remaining territory may be separated into two districts, the shallow, and deep well districts. There has already been drilled in various parts of the valley over 300 wells.

In the shallow districts, wells producing 100 miner's inches of water range in depth from 20 to 100 feet, with a pump lift of 10 to 40 feet.

In the deep well district, wells producing 50 miner's inches of water range in depth from 130 to 500 feet, with a pump lift of 50 to 300 feet. Twelve-inch casing is used in most of these wells at a cost of \$1.35 per foot. The cost of drilling is determined by a graduated scale, \$1.50 being charged for the first 200 feet, \$2.00 per foot for the third 100 feet, and so on increasing with depth until water is secured. The cost of pumping plant will depend on kind, capacity, and lift. When the water is secured and pumping plant installed, the next question is the fuel cost of lifting the water, and here authorities and water users differ widely. From the most reliable information obtainable, the fuel cost per hour of lifting 100 miner's inches of water in the shallow district will vary from 20c to 40c. Lifting 50 inches of water in the deep well districts will cost from 70c to \$1.40 per hour. This estimate is based on gasoline at 20c per gallon.

Fifty miner's inches of water for 12 hours equals one acre foot of water; that is, it would cover one acre of land 12 inches deep, or four acres of land three inches deep. One hundred miner's inches of water for 12 hours would cover 8 acres of land three inches deep. One miner's inch of water for one hour equals 543 gallons.

There are probably 200,000 acres of land in the valley subject to the conditions here set forth, and there is another 100,000 acres that could be reclaimed by conservation of the waters in the high mountains to the south.



JUST ORANGES.

An organized effort is being made to interest the United States Government in this proposition.

BARSTOW.

Barstow is located on the Mojave desert, 81 miles north of San Bernardino, on the Santa Fe and Salt Lake railroads at an elevation of 2100 feet; population 1200.

The town has a graded school, three churches, three hotels, rooming houses, restaurants, store, theatre and newspaper.

Barstow is a railroad town, located at the junction of the Santa Fe and Salt Lake railroads, and the diversion point for San Francisco and Los Angeles, making it necessary to maintain extensive repair shops with a monthly pay roll running into many thousands of dollars.

A little farming is carried on along the river, and fields of alfalfa are not uncommon. There is a large body of productive land tributary to the town, and water development is progressing along lines similar to that of Victor Valley.

DAGGETT.

The Santa Fe and Salt Lake railroads pass through Daggett, 93 miles northeast of San Bernardino, at an elevation of about 2300 feet. In the early days, the silver mines of Calico, only six miles away, were the town's chief support. Seventy patented mines are monuments to the faith of the



PICKING ORANGES—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.



A WELL LADEN ORANGE TREE.

miner. When the mines were closed down, a few pioneers turned their attention to the rich lands along the river, where water could be easily obtained, and fine alfalfa and herds of fat cattle have been their reward.

NEEDLES.

Needles is located on the west bank of the Colorado River, 251 miles northeast of San Bernardino, at an elevation of 432 feet. It is an incorporated city with a population of 3000, and is the desert metropolis. It has a high school, graded school, churches, two theaters, two banks, four hotels, rooming houses, restaurants and a weekly paper.

The Santa Fe railroad has built and maintains for

the benefit of its employees, a recreation hall containing billiard, card and bath rooms, bowling alley, public library and free reading room. The public has access to the building.

The Santa Fe maintains shops and large round houses at this point employing many men.

The Needles Mining and Smelting Co. employs 150 men when running full blast. The ore treated comes from local mines and from beyond the Colorado River in Arizona.

A large ice plant has a pay roll of \$2000 per month, and other local enterprises add much more.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce will respond to inquiries.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The entire country is rich in mineral indications and honeycombed with prospect holes. Stringers of copper, silver and gold lure the prospector, and the county map is a checker-board of mining locations and patented claims, but there are few developed mines. The man with money for development work and practical knowledge of mining can find in San Bernardino County many interesting localities to explore.

THE MILLIGAN CAMP lies 40 miles south of Needles, and has produced valuable ores. Prospecting and development are now progressing in a small way. Gold, silver and lead ores are the characteristics of the camp.

BAGDAD lies 80 miles west of Needles and its history is similar to that of Milligan.

GOFF lies 30 miles west of Needles. Venadi, an ore, has lately been discovered there in sufficient quantity and quality to warrant the erection of a plant for its treatment.

BARNWELL is located 50 miles northwest of Needles, Wolframite and Tungsten ores have been found, but no development work of consequence is now in progress.

WHIPPLE MOUNTAIN is located 45 miles south of Needles. Considerable development work is in progress with good prospects of ore shipments in the near future.

NITRATE BEDS of large extent are known to exist 38 miles south of Needles, but so far little development has been done.

BARSTOW DISTRICT has been an ore shipper in times past. Prospecting is now being renewed, but no exciting discoveries have been reported. A few miles from the railroad station a deposit of variegated marble has been worked in a limited way.

VICTORVILLE is headquarters and supply depot for an extensive mineral belt. Seven miles away the Yankee Maid Mines are turning out high grade gold ore in sufficient quantity to keep the five-stamp mill located there in operation.

HOLCOMB VALLEY lies 45 miles southeast of Victorville, and has 38 patented mines. It is a gold quartz and placer camp with a record as a producer and is again coming to life, 90 men now being employed in development work.

AT COTTONWOOD, 15 miles north of Victorville, turquoise of gem quality, has been found in paying quantity. Eighteen miles east is another mine of same quality.

CEMENT, LIME AND KAOLIN exist in large quantities only a few miles from Victorville, but nothing has been done toward developing the properties.

MARBLE MOUNTAIN lies 15 miles east of Victorville; the product is of finest quality and unlimited in quantity. The property is patented and idle. It was formerly known as the Kimball Marble Mines.

ORD MOUNTAIN DISTRICT lies 18 miles south of Daggett, is a copper and gold camp with six patented mines that have been ore shippers. At present, development work only is in progress.

CLARK DISTRICT is located in the northeast portion of the county, and has eight patented mines lying dormant. The camp has a record as an ore shipper. The ore carries both gold and silver.

TROJAN MOUNTAIN has four patented mines in the same condition of idleness.

BEAR VALLEY, BLACK HAWK AND BURROUGHS camps have produced ores of good values and in considerable quantities but there is no work being done at present.

COUTLER PINE



YELLOW PINE



LIVE OAK

KNOB OR
FIRE CONES



LIPOCER
LEAF



GOLD MOUNTAIN AND GOLD PEAK are gold quartz mines with good resources, 35 miles east of Victorville. Considerable development work is now being done.

DALE MINING DISTRICT is located 105 miles east of San Bernardino and has 45 men on the pay roll, producing \$20,000 per month. The deepest shaft in the camp (and county) is down near the 1000 foot level, and it is notable that it is the only steady producer recorded.

It will be seen from the foregoing brief mention that the entire eastern portion of the county is highly mineralized and undeveloped. By far the majority of claims never made the acquaintance of a windlass, and with the exception of the Dale and Calico districts, there is hardly a prospect hole below the grass roots. The surface has only been scratched by the prospector.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS.

SMILEY HEIGHTS, while not a resort, may be properly designated as one of the show places of the County. It is located at Redlands, and its ease of access and natural charm coupled with the handiwork of man have attracted more tourists than any other spot in the county.

OAK GLEN PARK, located 23 miles east of San Bernardino, at an elevation of 4000 feet, is a summer resort reached by auto over a safe mountain road.

SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAIN CREST DRIVE. The San Bernardino Mountains having an elevation of from 5000 to 11,275 feet above sea level, and extending for miles from west to east across the county of San Bernardino, have long been known as affording some of the finest scenic views in the world but have until recently been more or less inaccessible to all except those who are accustomed to "roughing it". However, the County Supervisors have recently expended many thousands of dollars in building the San Bernardino Mountain Crest Drive, which for miles follows the crest of the mountains, reaching many of the magnificent summer resorts, which are located there. The drive is open all the year to all vehicles. One may leave San Bernardino by automobile and in an hour, travelling over this magnificent road, be enjoying such vistas as can be found nowhere else in the world. Auto stage lines run in connection with the Pacific Electric and Santa Fe railroads, making daily trips over this drive. Tourists who have travelled all over the world have repeatedly stated that for grand and beautiful mountain scenery the San Bernardino Mountains as seen from the "Crest Drive" are unsurpassed. The expense of the trip is small and no visitor to California should fail to make the trip.

FREDELBA PARK is another mountain resort, at an elevation of 5300 feet. An auto ride of only 12 miles from San Bernardino over a good road makes it a favorite place to spend the week end.

SQUIRREL INN 12 miles from the City of San Bernardino, is reached by auto. It is the home of the Arrowhead Mountain Club.

PINE CREST, 12 miles north of the City of San Bernardino, is 5500 feet above the sea. It is a popular year-round resort with splendid hotel



CONIFERS—SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS—SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

accommodations, cottage and camping privileges, and a well conducted auto stage line over the Mountain Crest Drive.

SKYLAND RESORT, 11 miles from the City, is a mountain summer outing place, 5100 feet above sea level, reached over the Mountain Crest Drive.

LITTLE BEAR VALLEY CAMP is located 16 miles north of San Bernardino at an elevation of 5500 feet. At this place are located the works and lake of the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company. It is the oldest and one of the finest camping grounds in the whole San Bernardino Mountain Range.

BEAR VALLEY CAMP GROUND is located 45 miles northeast of San Bernardino at an elevation of 6400 feet. It is very popular in season and thousands of people visit it each year.

SEVEN OAKS, 30 miles from the city, elevation 4850 feet, is a summer resort with many attractions, and is reached by team or auto over a good mountain road.

The THOUSAND PINES RESORT is 15 miles from San Bernardino, and as its name implies, is attractive for its extensive pine forest. It is reached from San Bernardino by auto stage line.

CAMP BALDY. Camp Baldy Hotel and Resort is located 30 miles northwest of San Bernardino, elevation 4700 feet. Reached from Ontario or Upland. Good hotel accommodations.

URBITA SPRINGS. This resort is owned by the Pacific Electric Railroad Company, and is located only one mile from the business center of San Bernardino. It is called the Play Grounds of the Citrus Belt. Hot Mineral swimming pool, lake, picnic grounds and varied amusement features have been provided.

The ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS are foremost among the health resorts of the world. They are located 6 miles north of San Bernardino at an elevation of 2000 feet. They are reached over a fine boulevard or by trolley line. The hotel, baths and other accessories are all modern and up-to-date.

The springs derive their name from the landmark of the Arrowhead covering seven and one-quarter acres of the mountain side. At the arrow point flow 36 perennial springs, varying in character and temperature as indicated in the following analytical tables:

ANALYSIS ARROWHEAD WATERS
Grains per Gallon.

	Temperature	Sodium Chloride	Sodium Carbonate	Sodium Sulfate	Sodium Borate	Potassium Sulfate	Potassium Chloride	Calcium Carbonate	Magnesium Carbonate	Magnesium Sulfate	Silica	Lithia	Hydrogen Sulfide	Iron	Di Sodium Arsenate
Penyugal Hot Spring 202°	7.670	1.045	42.357	1.587	4.107	4.246	1.401	3.906	..	..	..	..	..	..	.506
Waterman Hot Springs 200°	6.104	3.224	33.215	..	1.524	3.321	..	1.159	4.708	..	..	..	..	..	.213
Granite Hot Spring... 190°	4.607	2.243	34.587	..	1.393	4.211	0.211	5.301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palm Hot Springs.... 180°	5.269	2.003	29.903	..	..	3.123	7.751	4.246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuente Fria (cold)....	2.733	1.471	1.022	..	..	1.129	0.513	..	0.529	0.911	..	..	..	..	..
Agua Fria (cold).....	1.244	..	0.367	..	..	0.128	0.734	0.531	..	..	0.758	..	..	..	..

Both hot water and mud highly Radio Active.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Climatic conditions vary but little throughout the citrus belt of the county, and the official report hereto attached will apply, in the main to all valley localities.

In the mountain regions the rainfall reaches 40 inches, snow falls in winter, and the thermometer occasionally drops to zero.

On the desert the rainfall is scant, and the thermometer travels a long trail of 125 degrees from zero upwards.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Station, San Bernardino; County, San Bernardino; Elevation, 1054 ft.,
Record from July 1st, 1870 to Dec. 31, 1913.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean.

Jan., 51.5; Feb., 53.7; March., 55.5; April, 59.8; May, 63.7; June, 69.8; July, 75.6;
Aug., 75.7; Sept., 71.1; Oct., 64.2; Nov., 57.4; Dec., 52.4; Annual, 62.5.

Mean Maximum.

Jan., 66.6; Feb., 68.2; March, 70.1; April, 76.3; May, 79.2; June, 89.0; July, 96.8;
Aug., 96.5; Sept., 91.9; Oct., 83.6; Nov., 75.8; Dec., 69.3; Annual, 80.3.

Mean Minimum.

Jan., 36.9; Feb., 39.7; March, 41.3; April, 44.0; May, 47.6; June, 50.8; July, 55.3; Aug.,
55.7; Sept., 59.6; Oct., 45.4; Nov., 39.7; Dec., 35.8; Annual, 46.0.

PRECIPITATION.

July, 0.03; Aug., 0.17; Sept., 0.17; Oct., 0.62; Nov., 1.35; Dec., 2.52; Jan., 3.28;
Feb., 2.93; March, 2.87; April, 1.17; May, 0.57; June, 0.08; Seasonal, 15.79.

WEATHER.

Average number of days with 0.01 inch rain.

Jan., 7; Feb., 7; March, 9; April, 4; May, 3; June, 1; July 0; Aug., 1; Sept., 2; Oct.,
3; Nov., 4; Dec., 4; Total for year 45.

Total number days during year:—Clear, 213; Partly cloudy, 105; Cloudy, 47.

Any other information regarding San Bernardino County may be obtained by addressing any Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce of the County.



San Diego County



SAN DIEGO COUNTY, as created in 1850, extended across the southern part of the State from the ocean to the Colorado River, but was divided in 1907 to create Imperial County, and now contains 4221 square miles. The eastern boundary is a meridian line along the crest of the mountain range that intervenes between the coastal region and the desert of the Colorado. The county has a shore line of about 70 miles, and a mean width of sixty-five miles.

There are four topographical divisions of the slope west of the mountain range, consisting of irregular terraces. The lower, or the coastal terrace ranges in elevation from 100 to 400 feet, and being practically free from frost, constitutes the principal citrus belt of the county. In this terrace are the Tia Juana, Otay, Sweetwater, Mission, Soledad, San Dieguito, Agua Hedionda, San Luis Rey and Las Flores valleys. In the next terrace is a series of valleys varying in elevation from 400 to 1,500 feet, in which climate conditions are favorable to the culture of vines, cereals, citrus and deciduous fruits. The third terrace consists of foothills and small valleys and above that is the mountain region, with valleys ranging in elevation from 2500 to 4500 feet, devoted chiefly to stock-raising.

There are approximately 600,000 acres of tillable land in the county, much of which is still used for grazing or for growing crops not requiring irrigation because the available water supply has not been developed. Soil and climate are favorable to the growth of the semi-tropic products as well as the crops of the temperate zone and with the extension of water development the acreage under intensive cultivation will be increased greatly.



SAN DIEGO SKYLINE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

The rainfall on the mountain watershed is abundant, and there are many reservoir sites in which the flood water will be stored for the use of irrigation. In parts of the county the ground water supply is ample and readily available, and many pumping plants have been installed and are in successful operation.

The present farm acreage of the county is as follows:

Grain and hay.....	125,000	Sugar beets	3,300
Alfalfa	3,620	Beans ..	3,500
Citrus fruits	5,421	Corn	3,680
Raisin grapes	3,600	Rubber	250
Wine grapes	825	Vegetables	350
Olives	1,498	Walnuts ..	65
Apples	1,258	Almonds ..	45
Other deciduous fruit.....	1,420		

Only a small part of the land adapted to the culture of citrus fruit is used for that purpose so far, but the acreage in groves is increasing. The report of the Horticultural Commissioner, corrected to July 1914, shows acreage in the three districts as follows:

ESCONDIDO DISTRICT.

	Lemons		Oranges	
	Acres Bearing	Acres Non bearing	Acres Bearing	Acres Non bearing
Escondido	348	291	237	26
Fallbrook	76	31	31	
Oceanside	13	5	1	
Vista		119		
Miramar	100		5	
Sub-total	537	446	274	26

EL CAJON DISTRICT.

El Cajon	136	4	326	19
La Mesa	282	3	42	
Lemon Grove	486		56	
Lakeside	115		11	
Lakeview	77	1	52	3
Spring Valley	23	18	22	3
Jamacha	109		198	7
Sub-total	1,228	26	707	32

NATIONAL CITY DISTRICT.

Chula Vista	974	86	75	5
National City	83	10	35	
Sweetwater Valley....	252	148	55	
Otay	62	26	3	
Palm Station	56	10	2	
Nestor	5		1	
Paradise Valley	29		58	
Chollas Valley	66	9	29	
Point Loma	44		1	10
Sub-total	1,571	289	259	15
Grand sub-total	3,336	761	1,240	73

Grapefruit bearing, 46 acres; non-bearing, 5 acres.

GRAND TOTAL—Bearing, 4,622; Non-bearing, 839 acres.

NATIONAL CITY DISTRICT.

National City District comprises that portion of the first or coastal terrace south of the city of San Diego. Within its boundaries are National City



MISSION CLIFF GARDENS—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

with a population of 3,500, Chula Vista with 1,200, several towns of a few hundred inhabitants, including Otay, San Ysidro, and a group of settlements at the head of the bay, and the valleys of Tia Juana, Paradise, Cholla, and Sweetwater. The larger towns have paved streets, banks, hotels, theaters, public buildings, clubs, boards of trades, and all are well provided



OLD MISSION DAM—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

with schools. Most of the irrigated lands of the district are supplied with water from the Sweetwater dam at an annual charge of \$7.00 per acre. There are pumping plants in the bay towns, San Ysidro and Tia Juana valley that lift ground water from 15 to 100 feet at small cost.

In addition to citrus fruit, the district produces considerable quantities of deciduous fruits, berries, vegetables and dairy products, and harvests 20,000 acres of hay and grain. Improved and bearing citrus orchards are valued at \$1,500 to \$3,000 per acre. Unimproved land in the citrus belt, with water, can be bought for \$350 to \$600 per acre. General farming land is held at \$50 and upward.

National City, with three miles of harbor front on the bay is the terminus of the Santa Fe railroad, is on the line of the San Diego & Arizona, and the San Diego & Southeastern, is connected with the city of San Diego by electric railroad. Having wharf facilities and factory sites, the city is



JAMUL RANCH—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



EASTER LILLIES—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



ONE OF SAN DIEGO'S PARKS—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

orchards, vineyards and winery, vegetable farms and dairies, poultry farms and a large acreage of hay and grain. Near Otay are 20,000 acres of unimproved land, not provided with water for irrigation, that is held at prices ranging from \$50 to \$250 per acre, offering inducements to the investor. San Ysidro, twelve miles south of the city of San Diego, reached by the San Diego & Arizona railroad and by boulevard, is a colony of the Little Landers. It has 500 acres under intense cultivation, and a population of 400. The land is in small tracts, the largest being but two acres, and the money derived from the land sales is used for public purposes. Products are marketed on the co-operative plan.

EL CAJON DISTRICT.

comprises that part of the second terrace east of San Diego, varying in elevation from 400 to 800 feet and having a mean rainfall of ten to fourteen inches. It takes its name from the valley of El Cajon, the second largest in the county, which has soil and climate favorable to the culture of citrus fruits and grapes. There are about 2,000 acres of citrus groves and 2,600 acres of vines in the district, from which many carloads of fruit and raisins are shipped annually. Deciduous fruit, grain, hay and dairy products also are shipped in considerable

of considerable commercial and industrial importance.

Chula Vista, eight miles from the city of San Diego, is the center of one of the best lemon-growing regions in the United States and its packing houses ship about 1,200 carloads of the fruit per year. The town is on the line of the San Diego & Arizona and the Electric railway. Otay is on the line of the electric railway ten miles south of San Diego. It has



CITY PARK, SAN DIEGO—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

quantities. Water for irrigation is supplied to a portion of the district from Cuyamaca reservoir, by a gravity system operated on the mutual plan at an average cost of \$7.00 per acre, and from wells 40 to 150 feet deep, with a corresponding pump lift, not exceeding 50 feet. The Valley is well equipped with electricity. When the abundant available supply of water shall be developed and conserved, the greater part of the 30,000 acres of land now in hay and grain may be converted into citrus orchards and vineyards. Citrus orchards are valued at \$1,500 to \$2,500 per acre; land with water in



PARK SCENE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

the present citrus belt, unimproved, is held at about \$400 per acre, and land now in hay and grain, not under gravity water, may be bought at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100 per acre.

The principal town in the district is El Cajon, 15 miles east of San Diego, with a population of 1,200. Other settlements in the valley are Lakeside, Lakeview, Bostonia, Santee, Jamacha and



CRUISER SAN DIEGO.

Hillsdale. La Mesa, 11 miles east of San Diego, on the San Diego & Southeastern railway, which taps the district, is a city of 1,100 population, with excellent business, industrial and educational facilities and public improvements. With Lemon Grove and Spring Valley in the same citrus belt, La Mesa is supplied with water from the Cuyamaca system. Land in these three localities is held at the highest figures quoted for the district.

ESCONDIDO DISTRICT. All of the citrus fruit belt north of the San Diego river is in the Escon-



GATEWAY TO THEOSOPIICAL INSTITUTE.



SOME SAN DIEGO COUNTY RESIDENCES.



SWEETWATER DAM -SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

dido horticultural district. Escondido, (Hidden) valley is the largest in the county, and one of the most beautiful and fertile in Southern California. The soil is rich, the climate equable and the water resources abundant. The rainfall averages 17 inches and the valley is generally frostless. The



BENNINGTON MONUMENT—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

present water supply for irrigation is derived from a reservoir, fed by the San Luis Rey river, storing more than a billion gallons, which may be increased by further development to serve every acre of land in the valley. The system is operated on the mutual plan, and the charges are regulated to cover cost of maintenance and operation.

The chief products of the valley are citrus and deciduous fruit, table, wine and raisin grapes, and dairy products. The latest available reports show shipments of 175 carloads of lemons, \$20,000 worth of oranges, 45 cars of table grapes, \$100,000 worth of butter, many carloads of raisins, half a million pounds of honey, 25 tons of dried apricots, and an annual output of 225,000 gallons of wine, besides large quantities of eggs and poultry.

Escondido City, 34 miles north of San Diego and 14 miles from the coast, at an elevation of 750 feet, is a terminus of a branch line of the Santa Fe railroad from Oceanside. It is a well built and improved city of 2,500 population, and has fruit packing houses, wineries and other industrial plants. In the Escondido and San Pasqual valleys, more than 20,000 acres of hay and grain are harvested. On the next terrace east, at an elevation



MISSION CLIFF PARK SCENE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



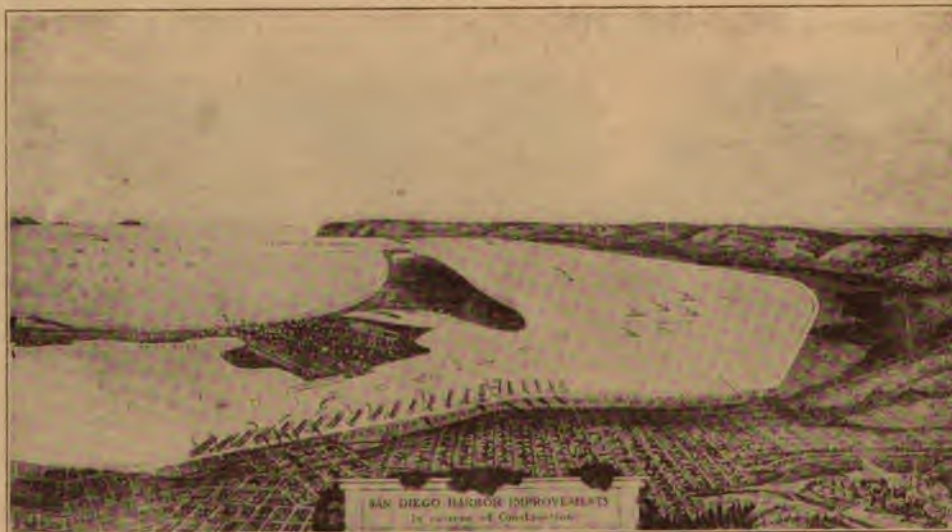
BACK COUNTRY—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



ONE OF THE BOULEVARDS—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

of 1,200 feet, are grain, dairy, poultry and stock farms, deciduous fruit orchards, and at Valley Center an experimental rubber plantation of 250 acres. The seasonal rainfall of this locality is 20 inches, and irrigation is not required for the production of crops.

The valley of the San Luis Rey was chosen by the Franciscan fathers as the site of one of the greatest of the many missions established by them in California, and the wisdom of their choice is manifest to-day. The Padres seem to have made no mistakes in their judgment of agricultural conditions and other factors of location. The soil of the valley is fertile and easily worked, and water supply is abundant. The rainfall varies from ten inches near the coast to 20 inches at the head of the valley, and the ground-water



BAY OF SAN DIEGO—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



NEAR LA JOLLA—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

plane is maintained at a general level but a few feet below the surface. On the adjacent mesas the pumping lift varies from 50 to 150 feet. The principal products of the valley are alfalfa, sugar beets, grain, beans, dairy products and live stock.

Fallbrook, 63 miles north of San Diego on a branch of the Santa Fe railway, is the principal town of a very productive and prosperous section.



ROSEVILLE AND DETENTION STATION—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



ESCONDIDO RESERVOIR—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

The elevation is 700 feet, and the rainfall is 18 inches. Deciduous fruit, olives and general farm products are grown without irrigation. Citrus orchards are irrigated from wells 40 to 100 feet deep. In the hills to the northeast, the rainfall is sufficient to fill reservoirs and supply water for the entire district, which is practically frostless. Because of the absence of frost, the avocado, or alligator pear thrives, and more than a thousand trees have been planted, but are not yet in bearing. More than 20,000 acres of land are now devoted to hay, grain and pasture. Cattle poultry and bees are the chief producers at present, but the land devoted to grazing and to forage crops will give greater returns in fruit when water development plans shall be consummated. This land is now held at \$50 per acre and up-



SAN DIEGO & ARIZONA RAILROAD—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



MORENA DAM—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

wards, according to the improvements, and distance from town. There are about 700 acres in deciduous fruit, about the same in olives, and a smaller acreage in citrus. Seven thousand bee colonies produce more than a million pounds of honey annually. Along the coast north of San Diego, are more than 100,000 acres of land in cultivation, much of which is suitable for citrus culture, but is not yet so used because of lack of water development. There is water for all this coastal terrace in the mountains, and there are ample reservoir sites for its conservation. At Oceanside, near the mouth of the San Luis Rey valley, are a few small orchards of lemons, oranges and olives, but most of the land is in hay and grain. Land along the coast suitable for citrus is held at \$25 to \$125 per acre.

OCEANSIDE, a city of 1,000 population is one of the principal shore resorts of the county. It occupies a sloping mesa but a few feet above sea level and has a beach free from undertow and safe for surf bathing, as



MOUNTAIN SPRINGS GRADE ON IMPERIAL VALLEY BOULEVARD—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



RAILROAD TIES IN YARDS AT NATIONAL CITY—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

proved by the record of no loss of life. The city is on the main line of the Santa Fe and is the junction of branch lines to Escondido and Fallbrook.

Eighteen miles east of Oceanside is the Pala branch mission in the midst of the Pala Indian reservation. This reserve has 2,500 acres of sugar beets, alfalfa, poultry, apiaries and several thousand head of cattle.

The Poway valley, about twenty miles northeast of San Diego and twelve miles from the ocean, is sheltered by low hills, and has abundant flowing and ground water. Grapes, dairy products and cattle are the principal products of the valley.

Most of the mountain valleys of the county are included in the large ranches devoted to grazing and cattle raising. The process of subdivision having hardly begun in the back country of San Diego county. There are some small settlements in the valleys, and the suitability of the soil and climate to fruit growing and general farming has been demonstrated.

RAMONA, is located in the Santa Maria valley, 34 miles east of San Diego, on the main line of the county highway system, 14 miles northeast



CONTENTED DAIRY COWS—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



BATTLE SHIPS, SAN DIEGO HARBOR—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

of Foster, the terminus of the San Diego and Southeastern railroad. The valley proper lies at the 1500 foot level and contains about 20,000 acres of land with as much more tributary.

There were growing in the valley in 1914, 15,000 acres of hay and grain, 150 acres of alfalfa and 200 acres of olives and deciduous fruits. The cream from 250 dairy cows, shipped to the city, returns to the dairyman \$20,000 per year, while 1,000 head of stock cattle find pasture on the nearby hills. Eight thousand colonies of bees produce over one million pounds of honey, and 5,725 laying hens produce 68,700 dozen eggs per annum.

Lands along the river bottom bring from \$100 to \$300 per acre; mesa lands bring \$40 to \$100 per acre. Plenty of water may be had along the river



ORIGINAL OSTRICH FARM—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



DAIRYING—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

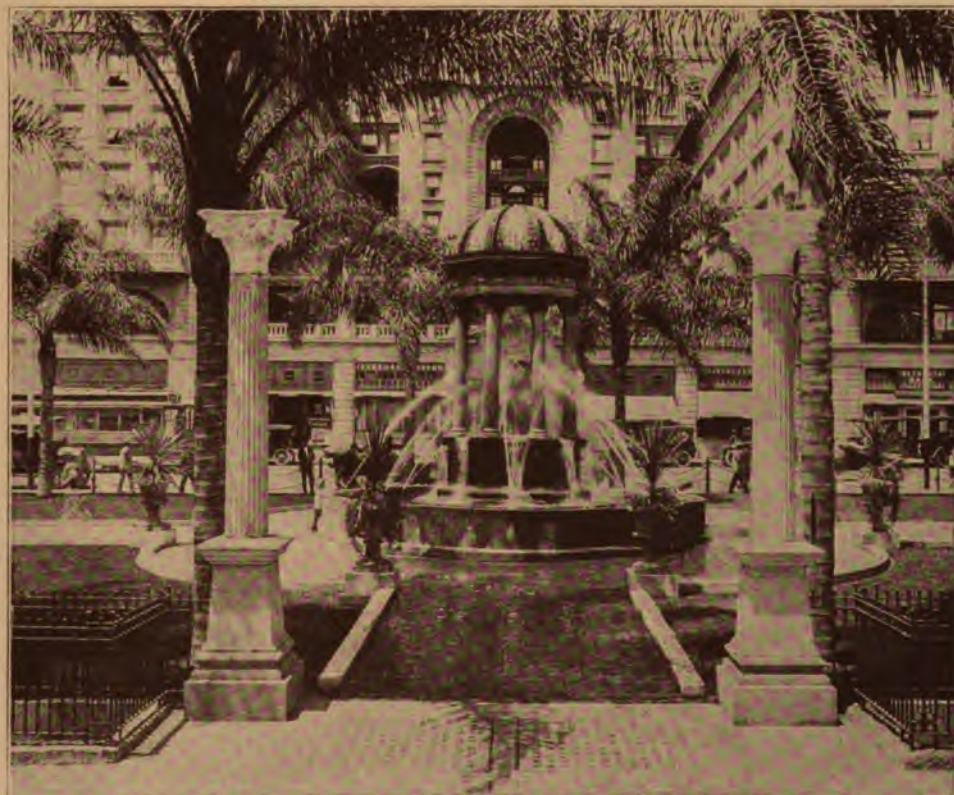


at depths ranging from 10 to 25 feet. On the mesa lands water is found at from 20 to 100 feet. Gravity water in abundance could be stored in the mountains and brought to the valley. The average seasonal rainfall is about 18 inches.

BALLENA and Witch Creek, lie just east of Ramona, at an eleva-

COUNTY HOSPITAL BUILDING.

tion of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet and have an average seasonal rainfall of 23 inches. There are 200 acres of deciduous fruits, 1,000 acres of grain and hay, 1,000 head of cattle, 800 colonies of bees and a number of small poultry farms. No irrigation is practiced here and land values range from \$25 to \$100 per acre.



THE PLAZA AND WILDE FOUNTAIN—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



CORONADO BEACH SCENE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



OCEAN BEACH—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



SOME OF THE CHURCHES—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



COURT HOUSE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



SAN DIEGO SCHOOL BUILDING.

SANTA YSABEL ranch lies east of Ballena, 50 miles east of San Diego at an elevation of 3,000 feet. The Ranch contains 17,800 acres and has three dairies, with about 500 cows, about 1800 head of stock cattle and 500 head of hogs. This land is capable of supporting many families when subdivided. It is in the heart of the mountain apple belt and has an average seasonal rainfall of 25 inches. Adjoining Santa Ysabel on the west, lies, MESA GRANDE, at an elevation of 3400 feet, with an average seasonal rainfall of 35 inches, having a population of three hundred. The locality is noted for fine cherries, pears and apples. There are 100 acres in bearing orchard, 700 acres in grain, 500 head of cattle, a few bees and poultry.

PALOMAR, north of Mesa Grande, is 6000 feet above the sea, and has an average seasonal rainfall of 40 inches. Here, as at Ballena, Santa Ysabel, Mesa Grande, Julian, Cuyamaca and Campo, snow falls in winter, and the temperature sometimes drops to zero. There are about 100 acres in deciduous fruit and some hay, garden truck, small fruit and berries are grown, but for the most part the mountain is given over to stock.

East of Palomar lies WARNERS RANCH with over 40,000 acres of well watered land and 7,000 head

of cattle. At the Agua Caliente Springs, located on the Ranch, at an elevation of 3,300 feet, sixty-seven miles east of San Diego, are accommodations for the health and pleasure seeker.

SAN FELIPE RANCH, with 10,000 acres, lies south of Warners, it is well watered and devoted to stock raising.

JULIAN, with a tributary population of 700 lies east of San Diego 60 miles, and has an average rainfall of 30 inches. In the Julian district are 800 acres of apples and pears, 500 acres of hay, 2,000 head of cattle, 1000 colonies of bees, and many small fruit

and berry gardens. Land values vary according to location and improvements. Bearing orchards from \$400 per acre and up; unimproved lands from \$25 to \$100 per acre. The numerous gold medals, and prizes taken at the different expositions by the Julian apple growers, speak highly of the value of this industry. With the ex-



ONE OF THE CITY SCHOOLS.

tension of railway transportation to Julian, here will be found some of the largest commercial apple orchards in the United States.

The CUYAMACA RANCH, lies south of Julian, at an elevation of 4,600 to 6,000 feet. The rainfall is 40 inches and the temperature often drops to zero in winter. The ranch is well timbered and watered and utilized for stock raising. Much of this land is adapted to fruit growing.

DESCANSO is located 50 miles east of San Diego, elevation 3300 feet, rainfall 30 inches, and tributary pop-



CARNEGIE LIBRARY—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



SAN DIEGO BUSINESS BLOCK.



A SAN DIEGO BUSINESS BLOCK.

new San Diego & Arizona trans-continental railroad between the Imperial valley and San Diego, a distance of 124 miles.

POTRERO, 42 miles south-east of San Diego, has 25 acres of deciduous fruit, 500 acres of grain, and a few dairy cows, bees and poultry.

DULZURA, 31 miles south-east of San Diego, has 100 acres of orchard, 400 acres of grain, 1000 colonies of bees, and a few cattle and poultry.

JAMUL, 22 miles south-east of San Diego, has a number of small orchards, a few bees and poultry, the principal product is grain, about 3000 acres being harvested.

ulation 300. There are in the community 100 acres of deciduous fruit, 150 acres of alfalfa, 500 acres of grain, 2,155 head of cattle, 300 head of hogs, dairies that ship cream to San Diego, 1,000 laying hens, and 1,000 colonies of bees.

CAMPO, is principally a stock country, located 51 miles south-east of San Diego, at an elevation of 2,550 feet, rainfall 23 inches. There are some small dairies and 3000 colonies of bees in the district. Campo is on the county boulevard extending from San Diego to El Centro, the county seat of Imperial county, and will be the principal station on the



SAN DIEGO STREET SCENE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

There are prospects of metals and other valuable minerals in the mountain regions of the county, and some mining has been done with fair success. The records show, that more than \$5,000,000 in gold has been produced by the mines of Julian and Banner districts from workings above water-level, and some are being mined now. Copper and nickel are found near Julian and Boulder Creek.

In the Descanso, Dulzura and Campo districts are found, gold, malachite, mica, gypsum, lime, kaolin, clays and kindred minerals, and near Encinitas and Valley Center there are deposits of copper, zinc, lead and gold.

At Pala, there are deposits of lithia and the principal mine producing the gem stone known as kunzite. At the foot of Palomar Mountain some beryl

has been produced, and on the east slope of the same mountain, tourmaline and blue topaz are mined; at Ramona, blue and white topaz, blue tourmaline, pink beryl and hyacinth are mined, and many millions of dollars in gems have been produced from the above named districts. Because of the great variety of precious gems found in the county, San Diego has been named the "Gem Casket" of the State.

RESORTS. There are many health and recreation resorts in the mountains and on the seashore of San Diego County. The principal mountain resorts are: Warner's



ONE OF THE HOTELS—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



STREET SCENE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Hot Springs, 67 miles from San Diego at an elevation of 3,300 feet, noted for mineral waters and medicinal baths; Descanso, 42 miles from the city, at an elevation of 3180 feet; Campo, 51 miles from the city on the mountain boulevard, at an elevation of 2250 feet; Julian, 60 miles east of the city at an elevation of 4250 feet; Cuyamaca Lake, 54 miles east at an elevation of 4677 feet, among the pines; Pine Hills, Witch Creek, Mesa Grande, Palomar Mountain, Alpine and Willows, at an elevation of from 1500 to 3500 feet.

Lakeside, in El Cajon valley, 21 miles from the city, is an all the year round resort, with attractions of deer and water-fowl shooting, fishing and mineral springs.

The principal shore resorts are; La Jolla, a city of 1500 population, on a rocky bluff above a good beach; Delmar, Cardiff by the Sea, Oceanside, Ocean Beach, Imperial Beach and Coronado.



SAN DIEGO BUSINESS BLOCK.



STREET SCENE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

The last named is a city of 5000 population, just across the bay from San Diego. It has a speedway, polo grounds, golf links, ball park, tennis court, archery greens and other facilities for sport and recreation and the world-famous Hotel del Coronado.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO. In the city of San Diego started the civilization of the west coast of what is to-day the United States. It was in 1549 that Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the Portuguese sailor in the service of Spain,



SPRECKLES THEATRE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

landed at the Harbor of the Sun, tarried a little time and sailed back to the south. It was in 1602 that Viscaino came, charted the country, tarried a bit, and returned. It was in 1769 that there came Fray Junipero Serra, the most important figure of the colonizing party. The others had come and gone, but he stayed, and he made possible the start, not alone of Christianity, but of development.

At the foot of the old presidio in Old Town, still stands a majestic palm, Serra planted it. In the orchard below the old mission of San Diego de Alcala, which he started, still stand olive trees, bearing. He, and the other colonizers planted them. Over the hills roam the cattle and the sheep, and in the fertile valleys, grow the myriad fruits and grains and vegetables. It was the hand of Junipero Serra which started the agricultural prowess from which all this has sprung. The San Diego Exposition pays particular honor to his name. His statue is at the top of the frontis piece about the doorways of the California State building.



SAN DIEGO BUSINESS BLOCK.



FEDERAL BUILDING—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

ments of to-day and tomorrow, will seek to serve the back country in rushing her products to market via the canal, and in bringing in other products of which the back country is in need. The figures relative to the south-

His bust surmounts the tablet in the wall of the Varied Industries building.

The Exposition lays particular stress on the opening of the Canal, not as a mere celebration of a feat accomplished, but as the heralding of things to come. San Diego is the first port of call north of the Canal, and with its natural harbor of to-day and the railroad improve-



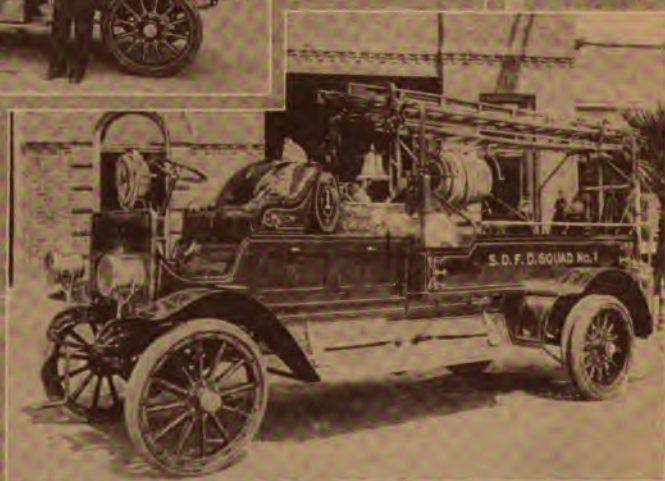
A SAN DIEGO SCHOOL.

ern counties of California have been used extensively by the Exposition in determining exactly what can be offered those of the tourists who wish to stay, and other valuable figures have been compiled concerning the greater areas still further back. The effort has been to present this information in graphic form, and in the superb setting which is possible in a country so blessed of nature and so rich in the quaint, beautiful traditions of the early days, the days of the padres and the earlier days of the discoverers. These traditions may be considered as crystalized in the Exposition.

The city of San Diego, is built upon the slopes of low hills overlooking the bay and has perfect drainage. Its present mountain water supply is ample for a population of 250,000 with undeveloped water resources for a city of one million. The population in 1914 was 90,000. The city has 1,680 acres of parks; 175 miles of streets, 35 miles of them paved; 70 miles of electric railway; municipal farm lands, and equipment valued at \$800,000; a \$2,500,000 sewer system; a splendid boulevard system connecting the city with all parts of the county; a State Normal school; high school for 2,000 pupils, employing 71 teachers; 30 grade and grammar schools with 208 teachers and 8354 pupils; academies, seminaries, convent school, business colleges, Theosophical academy and a public library of 50,000 volumes housed in a \$60,000 building. The value of public school property is more than \$2,700,000. The value of county buildings located in the city is \$1,500,000. In San Diego are 54 churches, 12 banks, several large hotels, one costing \$2,000,000; 50 or more smaller hotels, and more than 500 rooming and apartment houses. The city has a Chamber of Commerce, and supports three daily and several weekly newspapers.

San Diego's greatest asset is her landlocked harbor of 22 square miles area, which is ranked among the ten best in the world. The depth of anchorage is from 20 to 96 feet at low tide, and a depth over the bar of 40 feet, and for eight miles from the entrance inward is 36 feet. The normal tide is 6 feet. It is 16 miles from the harbor mouth to the head of the bay, where the depth is 20 feet. The city owns the water frontage and 1,460 acres of tidelands, and has spent \$1,500,000 in pier construction. Wharf and factory sites are leased on liberal terms. The Harbor is defended by strong fortifications on Point Loma, where the United States has a military reservation of 1,000 acres. The Federal government also maintains quarantine and coaling stations and aviation school.

San Diego is the western terminus of the Santa Fe railroad, and of the San Diego & Arizona, which shortens the route to the east, decreases the average grade to less than one per cent, and the maximum to 1.4 per cent, and makes tributary to the city the great irrigation-farming regions of Imperial valley and southwestern Arizona. San Diego has 216 manufacturing plants. Their combined capital is \$14,597,000 and their total output reaches the sum of \$14,316,300 for the year. Divided into groups, the manufactures are as follows; Wood manufacturers. Number of establishments, 22, number of employees 388; amount of capital invested \$638,000; total annual output, \$1,384,000, divided into lumber and planing mills; number of establishments, 10; number of employees, 207; capital invested, \$341,000. Value of



FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

product, \$890,000. Sash and door; number of establishments, 5; number of employees, 75; capital invested, \$187,000; value of products, \$189,000. Furniture and Office fixtures; number of establishments, 7; number of employees, 108; capital invested, \$110,000; value of products, \$305,000. Clay, cement and stone, number of establishments, 20; number of employees, 387; capital invested, \$893,500; annual output, \$1,234,500; divided into, brick and clay; number of establishments, 4; number of employees, 120; capital invested, \$265,000; value of product, \$330,000.

Concrete, tile, pipe and pottery; number of establishments, 9; number of employees, 134; capital invested, \$143,000; value of products, \$337,000.

Marble, granite and crushed rock; number of establishments, 7; number of employees, 133. Capital invested, \$485,500; value of product, \$567,500.

Metal manufacturers: number of establishments, 30; number of employees, 446; capital invested, \$548,700; annual output \$777,000; divided into foundries and iron works; number of establishments, 8; number of employees, 248; capital invested, \$229,500; value of product, \$397,000.

Sheet metal: number of establishments, 10; number of employees, 103; capital invested, \$75,200; value of product, \$175,000.

Machine and engine works, tools and wire; number of establishments, 12; number of employees, 95; capital invested, \$244,000; value of products, \$205,000.

Foodstuffs, manufacturers; number of establishments, 64; number of employees, 1,040; capital invested, \$3,257,600; annual output, \$4,995,100; divided into:

Confectionery; number of establishments, 11; number of employees, 215; capital invested, \$267,200; value of product, \$434,000.

Flour and bakery goods; number of establishments, 9; number of employees, 215; capital invested, \$433,000; value of product, \$65,000.

Bottling goods: number of establishments, 11; number of employees, 46; capital invested, \$61,500; value of products, \$157,000.

Relishes, jams, etc.; number of establishments, 8; number of employees, 33; capital invested, \$34,500; value of product, \$82,100.

Miscellaneous food products; number of establishments, 15; number of employees, 461; capital invested, \$2,352,000; value of products, \$2,962,000.

Cigars and tobacco; number of establishments, 10; number of employees, 126; capital invested, \$109,000; value of product, \$295,000.

Printing and engraving; number of establishments, 37; number of employees, 189; capital invested, \$387,000; annual output, \$530,000.

Electric fixtures, number of establishments, 7; number of employees, 60; capital invested, \$60,000; annual output, \$143,000.

Leather and lumber, number of establishments, 5; number of employees, 560; capital invested, \$1,029,800; annual output, \$3,026,000.

Breweries, two, number of employees, 60; annual output, \$500,000.

Printing; number of establishments, 48; total capital, \$750,000; annual output, \$1,250,000; annual wages, \$400,000.

Miscellaneous; number of establishments, 32; number of employees, 846; capital invested, \$7,782,400; annual output, \$2,226,700.



SOME APARTMENT HOUSES—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.



POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL—SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

To the list of factories should be added the Citrus Washing Powder Company, with a heavy output, the Chollas Salt Works, annual output 500 tons, and the Western Salt Works, at the head of San Diego bay, annual output, 40,000 tons.

About eighty per cent of all manufacturers distribute their products in San Diego County and the immediate vicinity. Of the other twenty per cent, fifteen manufacturers have a nation-wide market, while the balance sell their products in all the states west of the Rocky Mountains..

About twenty-four per cent of the manufacturers own their own property; about ten per cent lease the ground and own the buildings; while the remaining sixty-six per cent lease their entire premises.

Meteorological; following are data from the United States Weather report for the station of San Diego, at an elevation of 93 feet:

TEMPERATURE.

Normal.

Jan., 54.0; Feb., 54.6; March, 56.2; April, 58.2; May, 60.8; June 63.8; July, 66.9; Aug., 68.7; Sept., 66.9; Oct., 63.0; Nov., 59.0; Dec., 55.7; Annual, 60.6.

Mean Maximum.

Jan., 62.5; Feb., 62.1; March, 63.4; April, 64.6; May, 64.1; June, 67.2; July, 71.0; Aug., 67.2; Sept. 72.3; Oct., 69.9; Nov., 67.7; Dec., 64.5; Annual, 66.4.

Mean Minimum.

Jan., 48.1; Feb., 48.7; March, 50.4; April, 52.8; May, 55.6; June, 58.5; July, 62.1; Aug., 63.7; Sept., 61.5; Oct., 57.1; Nov., 52.8; Dec., 48.6; Annual, 55.0.

PRECIPITATION.

July, 0.06; Aug., 0.11; Sept., 0.08; Oct., 0.34; Nov., 0.95; Dec., 1.84; Jan., 1.77; Feb., 1.93; March, 1.52; April, 0.63; May 0.33; June, 0.06; Season, 9.62.

Total number of days during year: Clear, 266; Partly cloudy, 49; Cloudy, 50.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

The population of San Diego County, in 1914, was 140,000.

Assessed valuation, \$75,780.118; tax rate, levied in 1914, \$2.00.

The county has issued \$1,126,000 in bonds for highways, and has built 450 miles of boulevard. Out of a road fund contributed by individuals, the county has expended \$60,000 on a mountain grade within the limits of Imperial County.

In San Diego County are 9 high schools and 175 graded schools, employing 515 teachers and having an average enrollment of 16,000 pupils. The value of school property outside of the city of San Diego is \$1,500,000.

The United States Census of 1910 gives the following county data:

Acres of land in farms.....	834,426	Horses	11,498
Value of farm property.....	\$31,124,814	Mules	947
Value of crops	2,861,136	Swine	3,391
Value of dairy products.....	423,545	Sheep	289
Poultry and eggs	357,579	Goats	1,147
Live stock sold	614,766	Poultry	130,158
Honey and wax.....	89,401	Colonies of bees	30,566
Cattle in county.....	58,777	Total value of animals	\$3,001,109

The butter product of the county for 1911 was 621,785 pounds. The cities and towns throughout the county have their chambers of commerce, boards of trade or public improvement clubs. Any further information desired by the reader will be readily supplied by addressing the same, or the Board of County Supervisors, San Diego, California.



CANYON SCENE—VENTURA COUNTY.

Ventura County



VENTURA COUNTY was created March 22, 1872. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by Los Angeles County, on the north by Kern County and on the west by Santa Barbara County, and contains 1878 square miles of territory, much of which is in the Government Forest Reserve.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

The Federal Census of 1910 showed that the county had a population of 18,347, while in 1914 it is estimated at 25,000 people. The assessed valuation of all property in 1914 totaled \$30,971,620. Tax rate, including state, county and roads, was \$1.76 on each \$100 valuation. Bonded debt, \$392,000. Total number of acres land assessed, 569,840.

SCHOOLS.

The County is divided into 51 school districts, containing five High Schools with thirty-three teachers, fifty-five Elementary or Grammar Schools with one hundred and eleven teachers, and one Kindergarten with one teacher, making a total of sixty-one schools and one hundred and forty-five teachers. The total number of pupils enrolled was 3789.



ONE OF THE PARKS—VENTURA COUNTY.

LIVE STOCK.

The reports show live stock as follows:

Horses	4,118	Sheep	2,700
Mules	1,308	Dairy Cows	1,400
Cattle	11,420	Poultry (dozen)	5,071
Hogs	1,730	Bees (colonies)	20,000

OUTPUT FOR 1913.

Product	Amount	Value	
Oranges		\$ 230,000	
Lemons		1,400,000	
Dried Fruit	2,000 tons	360,000	
Walnuts	1,900 tons	456,000	
Beans: Lima	850,000 sacks	3,700,000	
Black Eye	75,000 sacks		
	(80 lbs. to the sack)		
Bean Straw, baled	30,000 tons	150,000	
Sugar Beets	180,000 tons	945,000	
Fish		3,990	
Rhubarb		1,800	
Vegetables		5,000	
Sugar	92,880,900 lbs.	3,715,236	
Brick		3,575	
Clay		1,000	
Natural Gas		4,163	
Petroleum	748,800 bbls.	584,811	
Sandstone		1,850	
Corn	2,409 Acres	Barley	10,077 Acres
Oats	1,138 "	Hay	45,044 "
Wheat	2,896 "	Potatoes	300 "

Ventura is the pioneer oil producer of the state—number of oil wells, 260. The wells range in depth from 600 to 3700 feet.

There are 34,620 acres of land under irrigation in Ventura County, and it is claimed by experts that this county, with the Ventura and Santa Clara Rivers, living streams, flowing through it and the entire surface underlaid with an apparently inexhaustible supply of water at depths ranging from one hundred to four hundred feet, has the best water supply and perhaps the one least in need of it. Artesian water is found in practically the entire Santa Clara Valley, and also in the territory surrounding Oxnard.

The American Beet Sugar Company at Oxnard has several wells from 200 to 300 feet in depth, from which they pump during the sugar season approximately 15,000,000 gallons of water per day without lowering the water level more than 2 or 3 feet during that period, which lasts in some instances 110 days.

The fruit industry of Ventura County is growing rapidly and there are many opportunities for profitable investment by the home-builder. Lemons,



BEACH SCENE—VENTURA COUNTY.

walnuts, apricots and oranges are the leading horticultural products. The following figures, obtained from the County Horticultural Commissioner, give the number of acres in orchard, beans, beets and alfalfa:

Product	Acres Bearing	Acres Not Bearing	Acres Planted 1913-14
Apricots	2175	1720	1050
Lemons	1805	2080	825
Oranges	1610	535	300
Walnuts	6415	3305	600
Miscellaneous Deciduous trees	427	190	
Total land available for fruit trees			95,950 acres
Beans, crop of 1914		(55,000 Lima)	72,800 "
Sugar Beets, crop of 1914			11,500 "
Alfalfa, crop of 1914			3,000 "
Total number of acres that may be brought under irrigation, 124,500.			

All of the citrus fruits require irrigation but only 50 per cent of the walnuts, 40 per cent of the apricots, 25 per cent of the beets, and 19 per cent of the beans are irrigated. The walnuts and apricots require but two irrigations per year and the beets one. Grain is grown without irrigation.

The County Supervisors maintain four fine public



CORNER OF A PARK—VENTURA COUNTY



ONE OF THE MANY TROUT STREAMS—VENTURA COUNTY.

parks viz.: Recreation Park, 80 acres; Foster Memorial Park, 40 acres; Camp Comfort, 40 acres, and a park of 60 acres on the ocean front.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

The modern city of Ventura, the seat of government of one of California's most prosperous counties, is located on the site of the once famous mission farm, and one glance of the student of history will reveal the reason why Padre Serra "wept bitter tears over the 13 years delay in establishing El Mission de San Buenaventura", though but little remains to convince one of its primal glory. San Buenaventura was one of the three missions originally planned when it was determined to civilize and christianize Alta California, and the vestments and other church paraphernalia came from San Blas on the first ship.

A site was chosen for the mission "where the mountains come down to meet the sea" and a more picturesque or productive spot would be



A CAMPING PLACE—VENTURA COUNTY.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW—SANTA PAULA.

hard to find even in our beloved California. Between the sea and the mountain base scarce a mile intervenes, and here, after years of vexatious delay, on March 30th, 1783 Serra founded his last mission, for on August 28th, 1784, he died.

Ventura City is located 80 miles northwest of Los Angeles on the coast line of the Southern Pacific railroad at an elevation of 44 feet and has an average seasonal rainfall of 16 inches.

The population is estimated at 4500. There are many substantial business blocks, hotels, banks, public halls, lodge rooms, theaters, public library, city hall, social and fraternal organizations, Elizabeth Bard Memorial Hospital, and church buildings, besides the mission. There is a well organized Chautauqua Association owning a fine pavilion seating 1500 people, Citizens Club House, woman's rest room and two well improved city parks.

The city is supplied with excellent educational facilities, having high school building costing \$75,000, three intermediate and one kindergarten school buildings.



A COUNTY BRIDGE—VENTURA COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—VENTURA COUNTY.

The higher grades specialize in agriculture.

The county court house, jail and hospital located in the city are modern structures. The court house is new, and cost \$300,000.

Ventura has a number of industries other than her fruit, beets and beans, and has many attractions for those in search of a home.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARIES.

Temperature.

Mean.

Jan., 51.7; Feb., 53.1; March, 54.0; April, 57.4; May, 59.4; June, 64.6; July, 71.6; Aug., 71; Sept., 68.8; Oct., 64.1; Nov., 57.7; Dec., 52.1; Annual, 60.6.

PRECIPITATION.

July, tr.; Aug., 0.01; Sept., 0.75; Oct., 0.75; Nov., 0.98; Dec., 2.08; Jan., 7.50; Feb., 4.32; March, 5.84; April, 0.65; May, 0.50; June, 0.16; Seasonal, 24.91.

THE AVENUE DISTRICT.

The Avenue District lies immediately north of Ventura and is devoted to lemons, walnuts, apricots and 500 acres of lima beans. It is a shoestring district bordering the Ventura River, the source of water supply. The Ventura Power Company operates the Avenue gravity water system and supplies water at 25c per miner's inch for 24 hours run.

The annual cost of irrigating beans is \$3.00 per acre, that of walnuts and apricots \$6.00 to \$8.00 per acre, lemons \$25.00 per acre.

SANTA ANA VALLEY.

The Santa Ana Valley joins the Avenue district on the north and is devoted to grain, beans, apricots and walnuts. This district is irrigated from private wells ranging in depth from 175 to 250 feet with a pump lift of from 30 to 80 feet. The water conditions, home life, educational facilities and harvest returns are highly satisfactory.



RESIDENCE—VENTURA COUNTY.

NORDHOFF.

Nordhoff is a cozy little village with a population of 400 people, 15 miles north of Ventura at an elevation of 736 feet and is reached over a fine scenic drive-way, also by a branch line of the Southern Pacific railroad. It has an average seasonal rainfall of 18 inches.

There is a hotel, weekly paper, bank, 3 churches and several commercial business houses. The educational facilities are efficient. There is a new high school building costing \$20,000, and a grammar school building with 4 teachers and the pupils enrolled in the two schools aggregate 150. There are two other good schools in the valley with a good attendance.



GLEN TAVERN—VENTURA COUNTY.



RESIDENCE—VENTURA COUNTY.

The Thatcher School for Boys is located in the foothills five miles north of the town and Miss Elizabeth Smith's school for Girls is nearby.

Nordhoff is fortunate other than in location. It is the home of the Thatcher Memorial Library, the Jacob Boyd Memorial Club, now designated as Casa de Piedra Ojai Valley, the Nordhoff

Memorial Fountain and the Ojai Valley Tennis Club and headquarters of the Citizens League.

The Ojai power plant, an ice plant, cement pipe plant, 2 fruit packing houses, that prepare 175 cars of choice fruit for the eastern market annually, are among the town's industries..

OJAI VALLEY.

The Ojai Valley (meaning nest) contains 17,500 acres of land, over one half rich valley land on which is now growing 700 acres of oranges, 100 acres of lemons, 600 acres of apricots, 250 acres of olives, 1000 acres of almonds and 2500 acres of grain. Ten per cent of the



RESIDENCE—VENTURA COUNTY.



SOME RESIDENCES—VENTURA COUNTY.

fruit trees were planted in 1913, much of the foothill land is still used for grazing purposes and 5000 head of cattle are pastured there. There are 5000 colonies of bees in the valley.

All citrus fruits are irrigated, some from gravity system and some from private pumping plants. The cost of irrigation under the gravity system is about \$8.00 per acre; from pumping plants about \$10.00 per acre, per annum.

There is in the valley, tributary to Nordhoff, 10,000 acres of citrus fruit land that could be irrigated at nominal cost from underground streams. Water is found in wells ranging in depth from 175 to 250 feet with pump lift of from 40 to 80 feet.

There is but little improved land for sale. The following figures will have a general application to the three districts described above.

In oranges and lemons there are small offerings at from \$1500 per acre and up; apricots in bearing \$500 per acre and up, and but little for sale. Unimproved valley land in limited quantity can be had at from \$200 per acre and up. This land is subject to the water conditions above outlined. Hill

land may be purchased at a much smaller figure.

The Mound district joins Ventura on the east and is served by a Mound water plant, operated by the Ventura Power Co. This district contains 1200 acres of fine valley land devoted to lima beans and walnuts.

The water supply comes from artesian wells in the valley and is pumped into



RESIDENCE—VENTURA COUNTY.

a reservoir 300 feet above, flows to the lands by gravity and costs the user from 25c to 40c per miner's inch for 24 hours run.

MONTALVO.

Montalvo, a small but thriving village 7 miles southeast of Ventura on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, has good stores, school, church and large warehouse. Adjoining the town on the west lies the Montalvo water district of 1000 acres devoted to beans, beets and walnuts. It is served by the Montalvo Mutual Water Co.



RESIDENCE—VENTURA COUNTY.

pumping system at a cost of \$3.00 per acre for beans and beets and about \$6.00 per annum for walnuts. There are also vegetables, berries, alfalfa and some grain grown in the vicinity.

In the Mound and Montalvo districts beet land may be quoted at \$400 per acre, bean land \$600 per acre and walnut land unimproved about the same with but little offering.



RESIDENCE—VENTURA COUNTY.

SATICOY.

Saticoy, located east of Ventura 8 miles on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, is a rich farming section. The town has good stores, bank, school, church, theater, fruit packing house and large storage warehouse.

There are about 1500 acres of fine land under the Saticoy Mutual Water System devoted to beans, beets, walnuts, apricots and lemons. There is quite an acreage devoted to vegetables and berries. The cost of irrigation varies with season



ONE OF THE LIBRARIES—VENTURA COUNTY.

and crops. For beans and beets, \$3.00 per acre per annum; walnuts and apricots \$6.00 per annum.

Conditions and land values here range about the same as elsewhere—beet land \$400; bean land \$600; lemon orchards in bearing from \$2000 per acre and up.

OXNARD.

Oxnard is located on the coast line of the Southern Pacific railroad 10 miles southeast of Ventura at an elevation of 45 feet, with seasonal rainfall of 15 inches. It is a substantial city of the 6th class with a population of 4000 people. It is modern in buildings, streets and business methods. There are many fireproof business blocks, a city hall, public library, public halls, Masonic Temple, Odd-Fellows building, Knights of Columbus hall and many other fraternal organizations. There are hotels, theaters, banks and 8 churches, 2 newspapers and a Board of Trade.

There is a splendid high school, grammar school and St. Joseph school all with a full corps of instructors, with a large number of pupils. The St. Joseph church costing with the grounds \$100,000. The St. Johns Hospital was recently completed at a cost of \$60,000 exclusive of grounds.

At Oxnard is located the largest sugar factory in Southern California and one of the best equipped in the world. This factory employs 600 people in season and in 1913 produced 928,809 bags of sugar (100 lbs. to a bag) in a run of 100 days.

There is a large acreage of beets grown in the vicinity as well as beans, alfalfa and other products. There are 2 dairies near the city milking 150 cows each and there are 2 creameries that handle the product of the smaller ranchers. There are 15,000 head of cattle in the territory tributary to Oxnard and a limited number of bees and poultry farms.

Of the 100,000 acres of land tributary to Oxnard, 2000 acres are in walnuts, 600 acres in apricots, 500 acres in lemons. Sugar beets, lima beans, black eyes, alfalfa, vegetables, grain and pasturage make up the remainder.

Large tracts adjoining the city on the west have just been subdivided and placed on the market. The soil here may be taken as an index to the balance of the county. It varies, running through all the phases of sandy loam, alluvial silt and adobe.

The land is adapted to the successful cultivation of beans, sugar beets, alfalfa, vegetables, small fruits, walnuts and some portions of it will prove good lemon land.

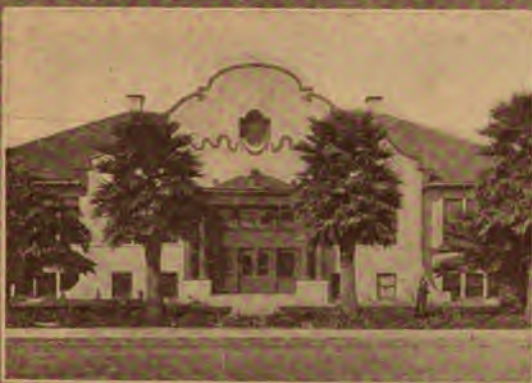
HUENEME.

Hueneme four miles south of Oxnard is the water shipping point for the district and has the largest warehouse in the south. The beach is also noted for bathing and fishing and is popular as a seaside resort.

Land can be bought at from \$150 to \$600 per acre, but little irrigation is required and there is plenty of water and to spare in sight.

CAMARILLO.

Camarillo lies east of Nordhoff on the Southern Pacific railroad in the very heart of a beautiful valley and foothill region, devoted largely to beans,



SOME VENTURA COUNTY SCHOOLS.



SOME CHURCHES—VENTURA COUNTY.

beets, apricots, lemons and other products. The same water conditions prevail here as at Oxnard and land values are the same. The Citrus Farms Co., located near here, has 1000 acres in lemons.

The Camarillo estate has 50 acres of citrus fruit and 300 acres of walnuts, but the big crop of the ranch is beans and beets. Some alfalfa and grain is grown and a number of cattle are fattened in the hills.

The town has two churches, good schools, stores and warehouse.

SOMIS.

Somis, four miles east of Camarillo, is a village, with a store, postoffice, school and church. Grain, fruit, beans and beets are the principal products grown in the vicinity.

MOORPARK.

Moorpark lies east of Oxnard some 25 miles, has a number of stores, hotel, good school and church. Here we find large apricot orchards, walnuts and lemons. There is also considerable grain in the vicinity.

The water conditions are favorable and there



ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL—VENTURA COUNTY.

are 400 acres of unimproved fruit land here that can be had for \$300 per acre.

SIMI.

Simi lies six miles north of Moorpark and is a prosperous community similar to Moorpark in production.

TERRE HAUTE.

Terra Haute district is near Simi with 500 acres of oranges and lemons, 250 acres of apricots and 500 acres of unimproved fruit land under favorable water conditions that can be purchased at \$300 per acre.

SANTA PAULA.

Santa Paula lies 16 miles northeast of Ventura on the Southern Pacific railroad at an altitude of 285 feet and has an average seasonal rainfall of 15 inches.

It is third in size of the cities of Ventura County with a population of 2500 and is termed "The Gem City". There are numerous fire-proof business blocks and a weekly newspaper. The Dean Hobbs Blanchard Memorial Library occupies a prominent corner. A Masonic Temple, Odd-Fellows building and other secret and fraternal organizations occupy public and private halls in convenient locations. A theater furnishes clean amusement and in a social way there is the Ebell Club with a large membership, the Citizens Social Club and a number of other organizations. There are hotels, numerous apartments, rooming houses and restaurants, and eight handsome church buildings.

Its educational facilities consist of a high school building just completed at a cost of \$72,000 with a campus of 15 acres; and an intermediate department occupying three buildings, the largest costing \$20,000.

In the city is located a machine repair shop, cement pipe factory, 2 large fruit packing houses, dried fruit packing house, headquarters of the Ventura County Dried Fruit Association, headquarters of the Union Oil Co., with refinery producing all petroleum products, and a score of other industries, besides several warehouses.

Just outside the city limits is located a large walnut packing house that handles the walnuts of the vicinity and just to the east of the city is a third fruit packing house that does a large business.

Here is located the Limoneira ranch of 3000 acres, 650 acres in lemons (only 350 acres in bearing) that sends to market each year 300 boxes per acre.

There are also on the ranch 340 acres of walnuts producing 1500 pounds of nuts per acre per annum, that sell for 15c per pound. There are 75 acres of sugar beets and the remainder of the land is used for grain, hay and pasture.

A large fruit packing house covering a ground space 600 x 120 feet is required to handle the fruit crop and the company's payroll includes 325 people the year round.

The water supply costs 20c per miner's inch for every 24 hours run. The alfalfa on the ranch is irrigated from a different water supply at a cost of



PARKS—VENTURA COUNTY.



SCHOOLS—VENTURA COUNTY.

FILLMORE.

Fillmore is located 10 miles east of Santa Paula on the Southern Pacific railroad and is a thriving town of 1200 people with ample mercantile facilities. A Chamber of Commerce, banks, cement pipe factory and the Sunset Plaster Mill, making fine tiling from a large deposit of material near by.



PUBLIC LIBRARY—VENTURA COUNTY.

\$4 per acre per annum. Beets and grain are grown without irrigation.

To the west and north stretching up into the foothills, in Wheelers Canyon there are hundreds of acres of apricots, walnuts, vegetables and grain grown without irrigation.

The Sespe Ranch lies about 8 miles east of Santa Paula and is a fine piece of property. It has 700 acres of lemons, 45 acres of walnuts, 425 acres of lima beans, 250 acres of grain and a large nursery.

There is an abundance of water supplied to the land from a private pumping plant on the property and record crops are the rule.

Bordering the foothills on the north between Santa Paula and the Sespe is a large body of land peculiarly suited to orange and lemon culture. The land is mixed with cobble stones in places and considerable expense is entailed in preparing portions of it for planting. The soil is decomposed granite mixed with clay and retains moisture well.

There are about 3000 acres of unimproved land in this belt that can be purchased at from \$150 to \$250 per acre.



COURT HOUSE—VENTURA COUNTY.

The Fillmore citrus fruit association has a large packing house and employs on an average 50 people the year round. They shipped in 1914, 300 cars of citrus fruit. There are four other packing houses in the vicinity.

There is tributary to Fillmore 1300 acres of walnuts and apricots, 3200 acres of oranges and lemons, 4000 acres of beans and hay. Vegetables and berries are grown quite extensively and there are a number of poultry farms and apiaries.

There are 5 churches in the town, a \$40,000 high school building set in a campus of ten acres, and a splendid grammar school building. Henley Camp 6 miles north of the town in the Sespe Canyon, from which the water for



STREET SCENE—VENTURA COUNTY.



A SUGAR FACTORY—VENTURA COUNTY.

irrigation is derived, is popular with sportsmen. Bardsdale district, 2 miles south of Fillmore, is one vast fruit orchard, there being 500 acres of oranges and 400 acres of lemons in the territory.

The water supply comes from Sespe Creek in gravity ditches and is furnished at a cost of \$12 per acre per annum. The other lands around Fillmore are supplied with water by gravity system from the Santa Clara River at about the same cost.



STREET SCENE—VENTURA COUNTY.



THRESHING BEANS—VENTURA COUNTY.

Improved citrus fruit farms in this vicinity bring from \$2000 per acre and up. Unimproved lands with water may be had in limited quantity at from \$175 to \$250 per acre.



WALNUT GROVE—VENTURA COUNTY.



SOME PUMPKINS—VENTURA COUNTY.

PIRU.

Piru, stil further east, is a thriving community with good schools, churches and necessary business establishments. There are 450 acres of apricots, 250 acres of oranges, 75 acres of lemons, 120 acres of walnuts, 200 acres of alfalfa and considerable grain.

Source of water supply is gravity water from Piru Creek and private pumping plants from shallow wells.

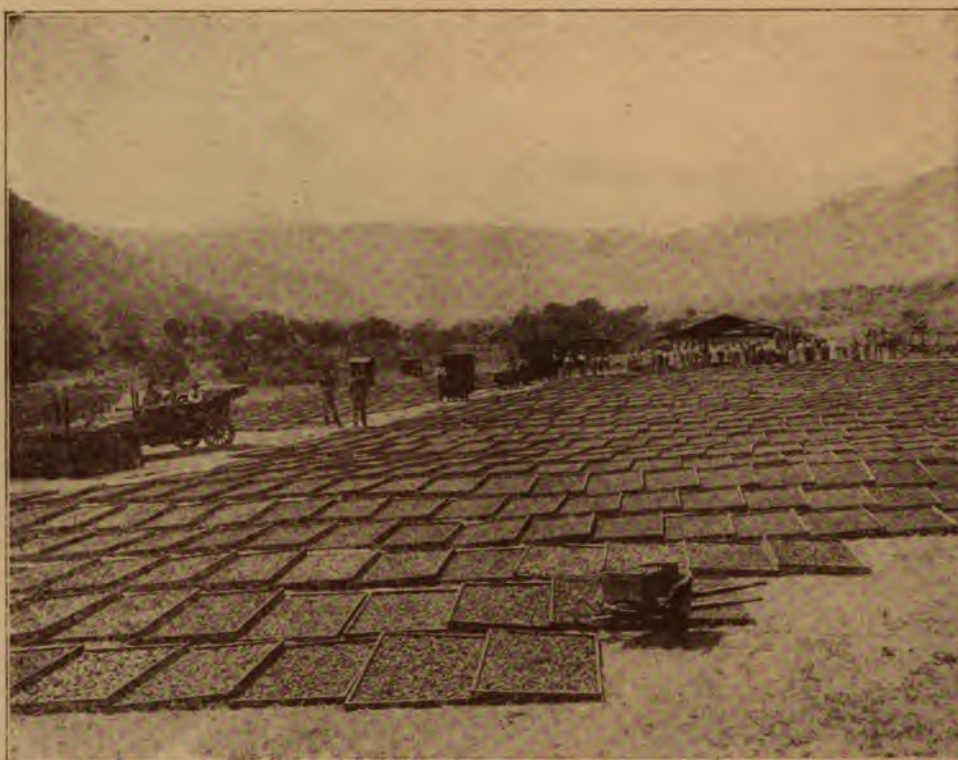
There are about 1000 acres of unimproved land available at a cost of \$200 per acre and up.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Chief among the minerals found in Ventura County may be mentioned gold, petroleum, asphalt, borax, gypsum, lime stone, sandstone, clay and rubble. Gold has been found in various places



SPINELESS CACTUS—VENTURA COUNTY.



DRYING FRUIT—VENTURA COUNTY.

in the county, notably in the northeast portion. A large gypsum deposit near Fillmore, mentioned elsewhere, is in constant operation, the product going to the Sunset Plaster Mill at that place. There are extensive borax deposits located about 60 miles north of the county seat at an elevation of 5556 feet. The group of claims containing 3000 acres, known as the Frasier Mines were located in 1889 and operated off and on until 1907. During that time 25,000 tons of the product was shipped to market. The Columbus Mines were located in 1899. A working shaft has been sunk 400 feet from which 9000 tons of product were shipped. The Russell Mines lie between the other two, and were located in 1900. It contains 600 acres of ground. This mine is equipped with all necessary machinery, buildings and other adjuncts required to operate the property. The main shaft is down to the 250 foot level and a crosscut shows the vein to be 75 feet wide. 5000 tons of the product have been shipped from this shaft.

Freight teams composed of from 10 to 16 horses haul the product from the camp to Bakersfield, a distance of 60 miles, and from there it is shipped by rail to San Francisco. On account of the long haul to a railroad, the borax is hand sorted and graded at the mine. The product is classified as Colemanite and averages $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent boron trioxide for the first grade and 29 per cent second grade.



AN OAT FIELD—VENTURA COUNTY.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

Vetnura has one of the finest bathing beaches on the coast, the accommodations being all that a city can offer in the way of hotels, apartments and rooming houses. There is good surf fishing and boating. The Chautauqua Society offers entertainment in their fine pavilion during the summer and there are various club houses open to visitors and a hearty Ventura welcome to all.

Hueneme, 4 miles south of Oxnard, is a popular seaside resort with good fishing, boating and bathing. There are hotel, cottage and tent accommodations.

In the mountains east of Oxnard are many picturesque canyons accessible over good mountain grades that offer good camping places. Trout streams are plentiful and a day's sport with rod and reel should not be overlooked. Henly Camp in the Sespe Canyon 6 miles north of Fillmore offers good accommodations and a fine trout fishing stream. There is also game such as dove, quail, rabbit, deer and perchance a wildcat or California lion.

Sulphur Mountain Springs, 6 miles north of Santa Paula, bids for patronage with good bathing facilities and small game in plenty in the nearby hills.

A great variety of attractions and good accommodations are offered the health and pleasure seeker around Nordhoff. A good hotel with a group of nine cottages clustering around it and walled in with the ever present oak lies one mile east of Nordhoff and are known as the Calla Cottages.



A BEAN FIELD—VENTURA COUNTY.

Tired people seeking rest can here find privacy, quiet, comfort and sanitary conditions.

The Piermon Cottages, 5 miles north of Norhoff, are located in a foothill orange grove and offer splendid inducements to those seeking rest or recreation, especially families on a summer vacation.

The Foothills Hotel, one mile west of Nordhoff, at an elevation of 1050 feet above the sea with accommodations for 100 guests, is a winter tourist hotel with inviting surroundings.

Los Nidos lies just below the golf links only ten minutes walk from the village. The hotel has spacious sitting and dining rooms opening into a large patio where meals are served and is surrounded with a roofgarden commanding a grand view of mountain and valley.



A LEMON GROVE—VENTURA COUNTY.



LEMON GROVE—VENTURA COUNTY.

Matilija Hot Springs, located in the canyon of same name, only 5 miles west of Nordhoff at an elevation of 955 feet, has a larger number of springs and greater variety of waters than any other resort in the county.

There is a good hotel, cottages and tents with accommodations for about 200 people. There are store, postoffice, dancing pavilion, bowling alley, billiard hall and many other artificial attractions to amuse guests that tire of nature's grandness. In the canyon streams trout abound and no finer sport may be found anywhere. The fishing camp opens April the first, the hotel season opens May the first and closes October the first.

Matilija is the gateway to the National Forest Reserve extending across the county from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles and covering millions of acres. This canyon bears a greater distinction than the gateway to this vast domain. Once upon a time it was the headquarters of the warrior tribe of Indians known as the Matilija and the scene of their last battle. Around the springs are still to be seen many treasured relics of this extinct tribe, and the legend of their annihilation is a most interesting one.

The Wheeler Springs, 3 miles north of Matilija, has a good hotel, cottages and tents and all visitors are charmed with the scenery and splendid accommodations. The Lyons Springs is located 4 miles above Matilija in the same canyon and has good accommodations.

The seeker after health, wealth, pleasure or romance will be intensely interested in visiting this county and will find that a visit to this productive and charming domain will return full value for time and money spent.

Further information concerning the various sections of the county may be obtained by writing to any of the respective Boards of Trade or Chambers of Commerce.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUILDING AT SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION.



BITS OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUILDING.

Southern California Panama Expositions Commission.

The Southern California Panama Expositions Commissions is an association composed of one member from each of the seven counties which comprise what is generally known as Southern California.

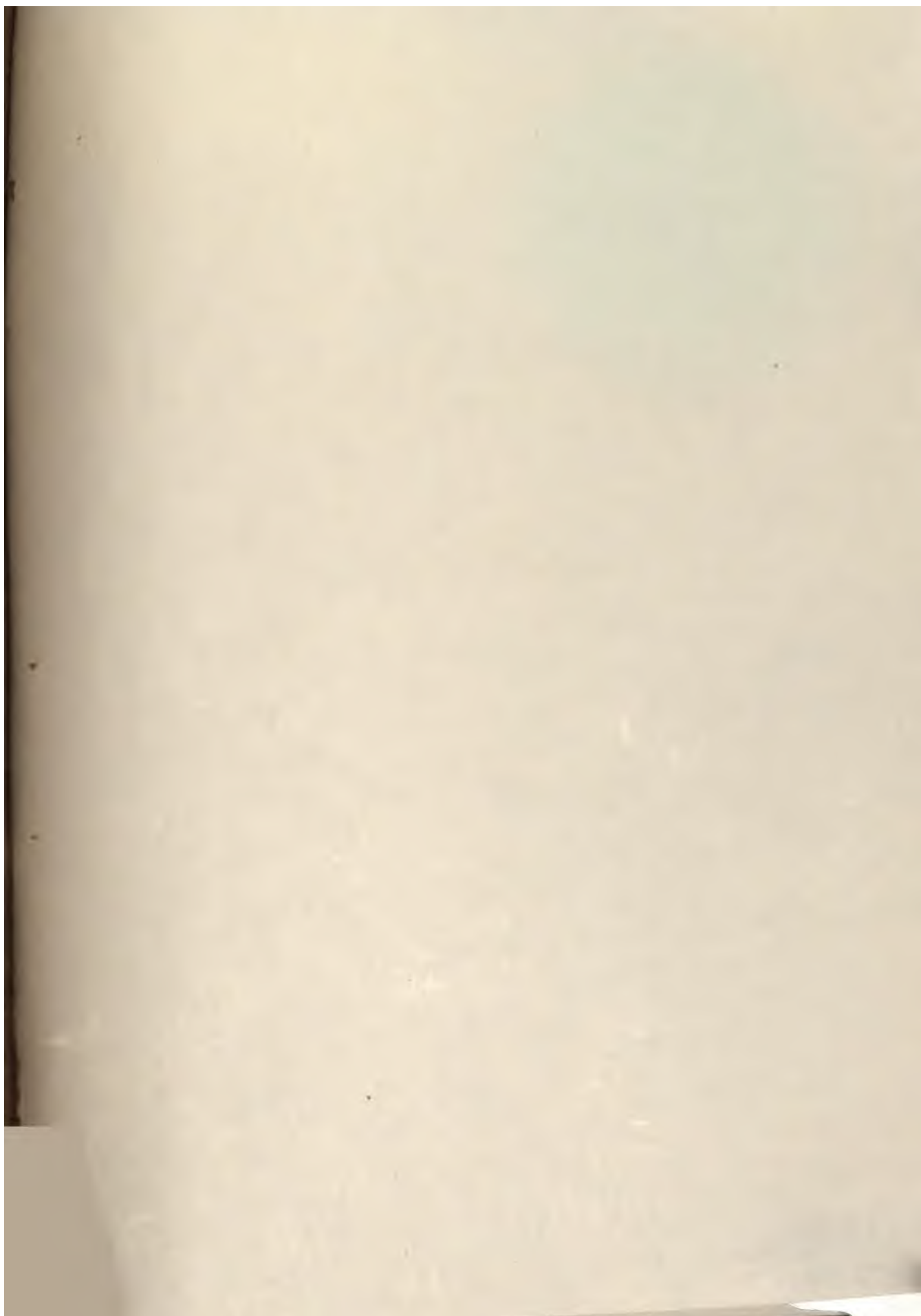
This association has had charge of Southern California's participation in the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. The exhibits have been prepared, installed and are maintained by the Commission, and this book has been issued with a view of giving to the stranger, the investor and the homeseeker a clear view of the conditions, the products, the possibilities and the opportunities of Southern California. The statements and statistics herein contained are given without embellishment and are absolutely authentic.

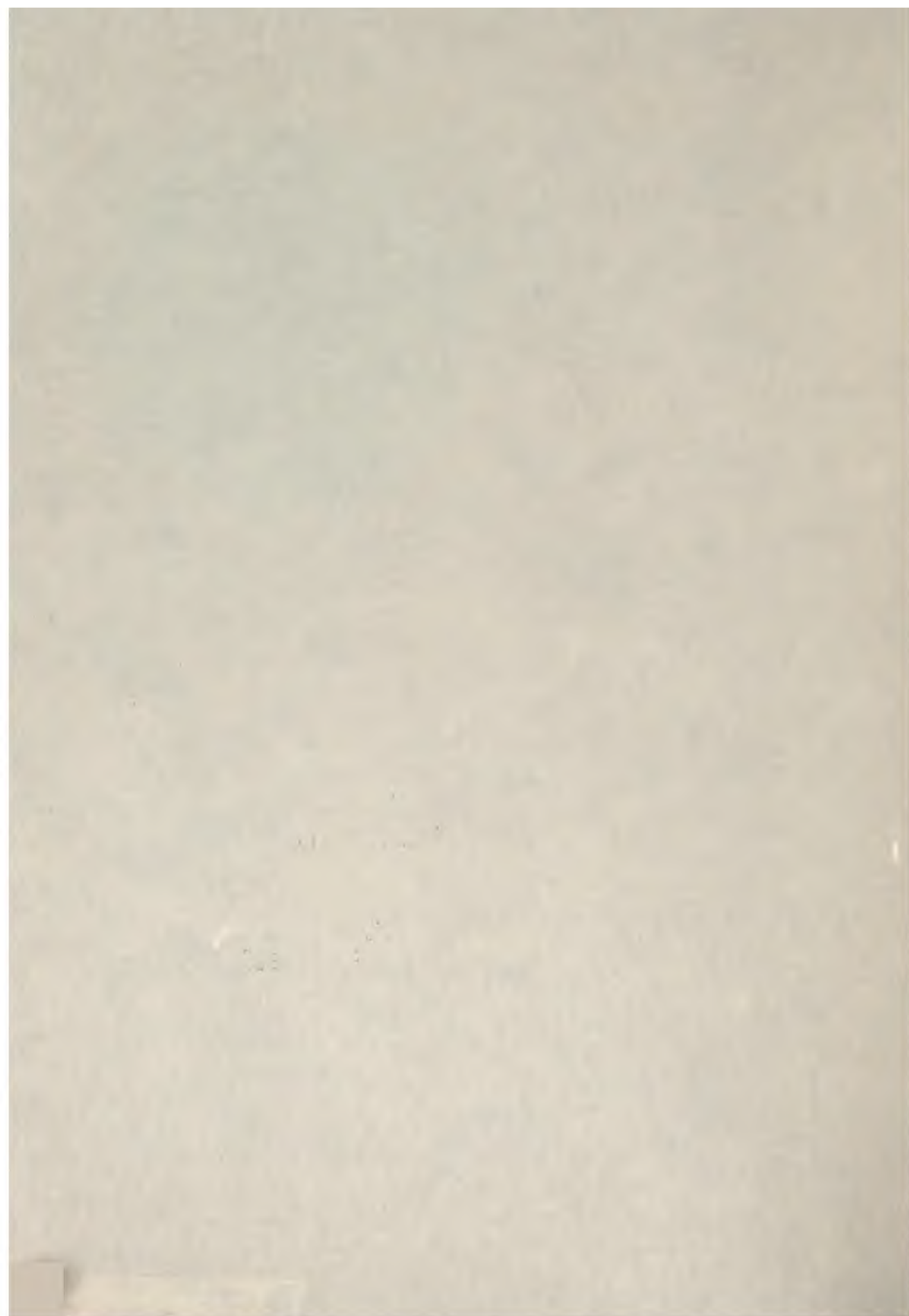
During the year 1915 the address of the Commission will be Southern California Building, Exposition Grounds, San Diego, California, U. S. A.





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